

GOOSE NEST PRAIRIE ILL.
LINCOLN HOME GRAVE

DRAWER 12

COLES COUNTY

71.2009.028.05214



Illinois

Coles County

Goose Nest Prairie

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

TO WEEKLY EAGLE ANNIVERSARY

JANUARY, 1928

PRICE 5 CENTS

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nas Lincoln's grave:

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of Mrs. Susan D. Baker

a Eagle, December 20, 1927)

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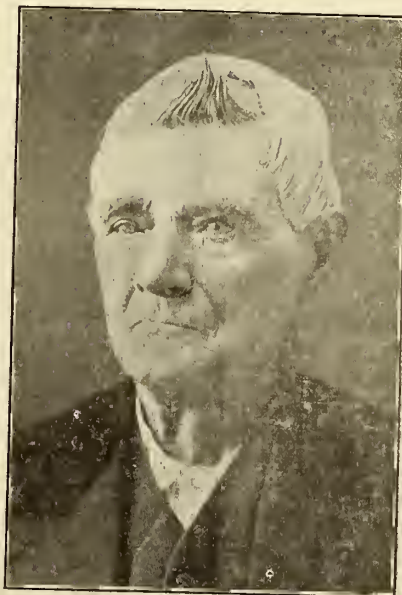
loh church at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. M.
Mason officiating. Burial was in Shi-
loh cemetery.

Mrs. Baker was 76 years old. She
was born within less than a mile of
the house in which she died, being a
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rodg-
ers of Pleasant Grove township. She
is survived by five children, Mrs.
James Dryden of Janesville, William
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Baker of Mattoon, Lewis Baker of
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Greenup. Mr. Baker died in January,
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Mrs. Baker was a member of the
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DENNIS F. HANKS.

The following named persons made
the trip, known as "The Lincoln Trail,"
from Spencer county, Indiana to Deca-
tur, Illinois in the year 1830:

Abraham Lincoln, then 21 years old,
piloted a wagon in company with John
Hall. This was verified when inter-
viewed by his neighbor and life-long
friend, Mrs. Sarah D. Baker.

Thomas Lincoln and wife, Sarah Bush
Johnson, (Lincoln's father and step-
mother.)

Dennis F. Hanks and wife, Elizabeth,
daughter of Sarah Bush Johnson.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LERNA WEEKLY EAGLE LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY

VOL. XXXIX

LERNA, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY, 1928

PRICE 5 CENTS

Guards Graves of the Lincolns



In Shiloh Cemetery, near Jansville, Ill., about eleven miles southeast of Mattoon, in the shadow of a little country church, are buried Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, father and step-mother of the martyred president. Their graves, until the last two or three years, were practically forgotten except by a faithful few living in that vicinity. These few in November, 1925, formed the Shiloh Lincoln Memorial Club to care for the graves. Mrs. Sarah D. Baker, 79 years old, mother of Dr. J. G. Baker, living in Mattoon, helped to organize the Memorial Club, and is now its president.

Born and reared in the vicinity of this little cemetery, Mrs. Baker has for years taken care of the graves herself. It is most interesting to visit the neat little white farmhouse at Jansville where Mrs. Baker lives with her daughter and son-in-law. She is a sweet-faced little old lady, whose eyes are now dimmed to almost blindness and whose body is frail, but whose spirit remains undimmed. A fire of determination still burns brightly within her to work on to the last for her cause.

The land where Shiloh Cemetery is now located was entered in 1815 by a Mr. Sumner and a few years later was bought by Isaac W. Rodgers, father of Mrs. Baker, who in turn deeded the land over to three trustees to be used as a Cemetery.



It is to be regretted there is no paved road leading to this spot, not even a well-beaten one, so that in the winter it is almost impossible to visit the place.

After making their home in Macon county, near Decatur, Ill., the Lincolns moved in 1831 to a little farm two miles southeast of Lerna, Ill. About four years later they moved to a place about two miles east of Jansville, where they lived until the death of Thomas Lincoln in January, 1850.

Mrs. Baker for many years has gathered data from the neighbors and others who knew the Lincolns personally, has jotted down dates and has kept an account of the information she has been able to obtain. She also has had some interesting experiences of her own. In speaking of Abraham Lincoln, she says: "The first I knew of Abraham Lincoln was when I was a very small girl, about six years old. He acted as my father's lawyer. Father owned a herd of hares which strayed a considerable distance from home and met another herd owned by a man named Steward. When the two herds parted to return to their own homes, one colt of my father's went with the other herd. One reason I can so well remember the incident in that I was particularly interested in this colt, as it was the only one we had, and we felt the loss very much. Father advised trying for it and was informed that the colt was with Mr. Steward's herd. When he went to see it he recognized it, but Mr. Steward declared that it was one of his own and that he would not give

up. He was probably honest in his opinion, as he had not seen his herd for some time.

Anyway, they decided to have a lawsuit, and father went to Charleston and hired Lincoln, who was then riding circuit, as his lawyer. Lincoln told him to tie the colt and then to tie its mother a certain distance on the one side of the colt and the mare from the other herd an equal distance on the other side of the colt. When untied, Lincoln said, the colt will go to its mother. This was done. When untied, the colt played around a bit and made straight for its rightful mother. The evidence was used in court, and the colt was awarded to my father.

"The first time I saw Lincoln was on Sept. 18, 1855, the day of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Charleston. We were in our spring wagon with the delegation from Farmington. When we reached the old Kickapoo bridge, we met Lincoln, who came down with the Mattoon delegation. He was riding in a covered buggy, which was in itself an unusual sight at that time. We all stopped,

Lincoln's buggy right next to our wagon, and Lincoln stepped out on the step of the buggy, so close to me I could have touched him, and said, referring to the wagon load of girls: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this basket of beautiful flowers."

I remember him well. We went on to Charleston. Lincoln stopped in front of a house there, and a little old lady wearing a black cap stepped out, threw her arms around him and said, "Oh, Abe, I always knew you would get to be president!" This was Sarah Bush Lincoln, his step-mother.

"The next time I saw Lincoln he came to my father's house in February, 1861, before he was inaugurated, and asked my father to go with him to his father's grave. They went over to the old cemetery where Lincoln stood by his father's grave and wept, saying the country was approaching a critical time and that he never expected to get back here again—and he never did.

Mrs. Baker has written considerable verse. The following she sent to a

friend with some flowers she gathered from Thomas Lincoln's grave:

"These precious flowers will claim a place Among your treasures rare, For on Abe Lincoln's father's grave, God has tended them with care."

He sent the pleasant April showers, The sunshine and the dew, That I might pluck these little buds, And send today to you."

Death of Mrs. Susan D. Baker

(Lerna Eagle, December 26, 1927)

Jansville, Ill., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Susan D. Baker passed away Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Dryden, in Jansville, with whom she had made her home for several years. She had been in failing health for more than a year and seriously ill since last Thursday, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which she never gained consciousness.

The funeral took place from Shiloh

church at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. M. Munson officiating. Burial was in Shiloh cemetery.

Mrs. Baker was 76 years old. She was born within less than a mile of the home in which she died, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rodgers of Pleasant Grove township. She is survived by five children, Mrs. James Dryden of Jansville, William Baker of Dodge City, Kan., Dr. J. G. Baker of Mattoon, Lewis Baker of Charleston and Robert Baker of Gremp. Mr. Baker died in January, 1918.

Mrs. Baker was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was the one into whose charge the upkeep of the graves of Thos. and Sarah Bush Lincoln was personally given by Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his last visit to Jansville. She was active in establishing and maintaining the Shiloh Memorial Association at Jansville.

Mrs. Baker was devoted to this

cause and labored for the improvement and maintenance of the cemetery in which the bodies of the father and step-mother of President Lincoln rest. On the occasion of the marking of the Thomas Lincoln Trail and the dedication of the new Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln monument, Mrs. Baker was given a prominent part in the ceremonies. She recited poems of her own composition in honor of the Lincolns memorials. Again at the state highway department's meeting at Toledo last summer, Mrs. Baker appeared as a proponent for a route for the new hard road to pass near Shiloh cemetery resting her old.



DENNIS F. HANKS.

The following named persons made the trip, known as "The Lincoln Trail," from Spencer county, Indiana to Decatur, Illinois in the year 1890.

Abraham Lincoln, then 21 years old, piloted a wagon in company with John Hall. This was verified when interviewed by his neighbor and lifelong friend, Mrs. Sarah D. Baker.

Thomas Lincoln and wife, Sarah Bush Johnson, (Lincoln's father and step-mother).

Dennis F. Hanks and wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah Bush Johnson.

Mrs. Nancy Hanks Susan, formerly of T. B. Shaff, publisher of The Shelby County Leader, Shelbyville, Ill.

John Hanks, son of Dennis, died in Day's Creek Valley, Oregon, at the age of 90 years.

John Dowling and Harriet Chapman, daughters of Dennis Hanks, lived and died in Charleston, Ill.

Dennis Hanks died at the home of his daughter, Nancy Hanks Shaff, Paris, Illinois, age 35, killed by a runaway team. His remains rest in the Charleston, Ill., cemetery.

John J. Hall and Abigail Lincoln were cousins, once removed; Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and Elizabeth Hanks Hall, Mr. Hall's grandmother, being sisters. John Hall was born in Spencer county, Ind., April 12, 1809. Mr. Hall owned 25 acres of land and had given special attention to raising stock. His remains rest in Shiloh cemetery beside Thomas Lincoln and wife.

All the above named persons who were identified in the "Lincoln Trail," were relatives of Mrs. Nancy Hanks Shaff, mother of T. B. Shaff. Mrs. Shaff died while visiting her daughter in Decatur, from injuries received by a fall. Her death occurred in August, 1903, age 79 years.

Letter of Many Years Ago

Years ago, several of Dennis Hanks' friends desired a biographic sketch of the close friend of Lincoln, and the letter he wrote, which at the present day is in the hands of J. D. Shaff, Paris, Ill., follows:

"I, Dennis F. Hanks and Abraham Lincoln are cousins. Both were born in Hardin county, Ky., near Hodgenville, near Larnie county. I was born in 1809, May 15. Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. Our parents moved to Spencer county, Indiana, in the fall of 1827. Then I became his preceptor; taught him his letters, to spell and write. He was a very honest man. So was his father, Thomas Lincoln. Before him his mother's name was a number of the Baptist church, a Christian lady in every respect. This picture that will accompany this writing is a very good one of myself. I live in Paris, Illinois, at the date, 1877. Lincoln and I were always together until he was twenty-one years old. Then we were parted, which was in Macon county, Illinois. I am the only relative living who was always intimate with him from birth."

"DENNIS F. HANKS."

Abraham Lincoln passed through a period of skepticism in early life, but by the time he entered upon the presidency his Christian devotion and fervor were unquestioned. He never joined church, but generally attended Presbyterian church in Washington.

This Supplement

WAS EDITED BY
THOMAS B. SHOAFF
PUBLISHER OF
The Shelby County Leader
AND
ADOLF SUMMERLIN

CHICAGO HONORS LINCOLN.

Chicago has expressed its admiration and love for Lincoln by erecting two magnificent monuments to his memory—one, the famous St. Gwen statue in Lincoln park, which is visited by thousands of persons annually and on which the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Sweden, David Lloyd George, Marshall Poeh, the Queen of Roumania and other distinguished visitors have laid wreaths—the other, the new Lincoln monument in Grant park, one of the most conspicuous locations in the city.

Stands the Test of Time



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A young man ran for the legislature of Illinois and was badly swamped. He next entered business, failed, and spent 17 years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman to whom he became engaged—then she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress and was badly defeated. He then tried to get an appointment to the United States land office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the U. S. Senate and was badly defeated. Then he became a candidate for the vice presidency, and was once more defeated.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. Then he became one of the greatest men in America—in the history of mankind.

His name was Abraham Lincoln.

NATIONAL LINCOLN

MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

The Thomas Lincoln Trail starts in Mt. Matteson, where Abraham Lincoln headed a large delegation for Charleston, September 18, 1858, the occasion being the joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It will pass by Buck Grove, where Thomas Lincoln, in 1831, built his first log cabin in Pleasant Grove township; will pass through the Village of Lerna, where one-half a mile south are the foundation rocks on which he built his second log cabin in 1833; will pass in childhood country, where Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried; will pass within one-half mile of Farmington, where Lincoln ate his last meal in February, 1861, with his stepmother while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated president. The upstate dwellers in still being occupied as a residence, and eight miles north of the city of Charleston. Continuing in a westerly direction for two miles the trail will pass by the site of the old Lincoln cabin, where the father of the President resided until he passed away January 3, 1865. The trail continues on east will cross the Embarras river and connect with Route 130, just east of Diana.

Historical Section.

The people of the United States possess with great pride to their many parks, monuments and memorials not only for their attractiveness, but their educational features and by this would be a link in the Lincoln National Memorial Highway, thousands upon thousands of tourists will visit the humble graves where repose the remains of Thomas Lincoln and wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln; they will also visit the simple cottage in Farmington, where the martyr president ate his last meal with her while on his way to the capital of our country nearly 57 years ago.

This is one of the great historical sections in Illinois, and as time grows apace either the state or patriotic societies will purchase the original homestead and erect thereon a replica of the old Lincoln cabin. A memorial of this character, since the original cabin has mysteriously disappeared, will appeal to the heart of every patriotic American as it will point out to the youth of the land that it matters not how humble the birthplace may be there is no limit in reaching the zenith in political, economical and scientific attainments.

Old-Time Admires.

Two ever-remembered farmers now living in the vicinity Mr. Geo. T. Babbs and Mr. Thomas Allmon, were attending school in Farmington at the time of Lincoln's last visit to his relatives, and shook hands with him and heard his kindly remarks as he greeted the school children just before he departed on his return to Charleston to take the train for the east. There is also still living one old lady in this community, Mrs. Ann, who heard the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858. Many tourists will also visit the farm site where once stood the old Lincoln cabin, and it is said to be the only place of real estate Abraham Lincoln ever owned with the exception of the homestead at Springfield.

Building For the Future.

The building of The Thomas Lincoln Trail is not for the benefit of the great State of Illinois alone, but for the United States, and not only for the present alone, but for the great future for the benefit of generations unborn. There is now and always has been a prevailing desire in the hearts of peoples to erect monuments and build memorials in honor of those whom they delight to honor—it has ever been so from the dim twilight of ages that have passed.

Lincoln is the best loved character in all history—his life is an inspiration—he belongs to the common people of every land. The scenes incident to the life of the great emancipator who was ever ready to listen to the heartbeats of humanity are shrines, and multitudes devoutly wish to pay homage to his memory which will grow in greater intensity with the lapse of time.

The building of this highway will prove a great boon to humanity and while it will be popularly known as the Thomas Lincoln Trail, it will be only one link in the proposed Lincoln Memorial Highway extending from Hodgenville, Ky., to Beardstown, Ill. It is destined to become the most popular highway in the world.

Starting in at the lowly birthplace of Lincoln in the hills of Kentucky, we follow them across the Ohio into Spencer county, Indiana, where he



Nancy Hanks Lincoln

"A little that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother, blessings on her memory." These are the words with which Abraham Lincoln memorialized his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and today the nation generally accepts his judgment of her and is beginning to show an eagerness to know about and honor her. The world has decided that Abraham Lincoln is not only the greatest American yet produced, but one of the towering figures in the history of the human race, and he says that he is great because of the mother who produced him. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to our nation that we pay tribute to this remarkable mother of a great son.

It is difficult to find out what she was like for she lived in pioneer times when facts were meagerly recorded and records, carefully kept, but when a man or a woman with a heroic personality is born in a country, even if it is a wilderness, the song and story of tradition pass down facts about them by word of mouth and keep them alive in the annals of their time. We know that Nancy Hanks was tall and strong and brilliant of mind, with an invincible courage and energy which made her one of Eliza's town's best known citizens. She was an orphan, with no money, and she took care of herself from her childhood.

Sarah Bush

The second wife of Thomas Lincoln, the second mother of Abraham Lincoln, was Sarah Bush Lincoln, whose grave has waited 55 years for the monument erected by the Lincoln Club of Matton, and two years later, the Lincoln Club of Danville, placed a foot marker at her grave.

But a monument has already been erected for her in the memory of those who know of her influence upon Abraham Lincoln. She encouraged his love of learning, though she had none of it herself. She nurtured him in the simple virtue which she knew and practiced. She came to the home where the children, Abraham and his sister, and where their cousin, Dennis Hanks lived, and she watched and nursed and patched and dandied and brought comfort to the home. She was a true mother to Abraham Lincoln, and when he became his duties as President of the United States, one of the few visits he made out of Springfield between his election and inauguration was to the home where he visited her, and to the little church grave where his father lay buried.

RUGGED INDUSTRY: SIMPLE DIGNITY. If anyone has called the door of the round log house in "Goose Nest Prairie," it miles south of Charleston, Ill., and told Thomas and Sarah Lincoln that one day a monument would mark their graves, they would have been much bewildered. But

the monument is well deserved, as it commemorates the virtues that we honor in these two untitled Americans, these two modest servants of God. In honoring them we pay honor again to Abraham Lincoln, and to his first mother, Nancy Hanks. And we honor the rugged honesty, the simple dignity, the unostentatious piety, that characterized the home life of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln.

The inscriptions on this monument are of the simplest possible character. They bear only the names of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln and the years of their birth, and one simple sentence, that this sentence is one of noble dignity.

"Their Humble but Worthy Home Gave To the World Abraham Lincoln."

(Dr. Barton, authority on Lincoln, is of the belief that Thomas and Nancy Hanks, father and mother of Abraham Lincoln, were never again re-united.—Ed.)

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Sarah Bush, Lincoln's stepmother

The John Hall log cabin, "Goose Nest Prairie," Coles county, Ill., where Lincoln's stepmother lived and died.



The actual log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, at Hodgenville, Ky., is shown at the left. It has been somewhat repaired and reconstructed, of course, to put it in good shape. It now stands in Lincoln Memorial Hall at Hodgenville—a crude log hut encased in a lovely classic marble structure with Doric columns. The exterior of the memorial hall is shown on the right.

passed his days of youth and young manhood, and where his mother, Nancy Hanks, lies buried, and of whom her son once meekly said, "God bless my mother, all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her."

The Lincolns crossed the Wabash at Peletine and we follow them in their wanderings through Illinois to Decatur; the father in a year or so retraces his footsteps and finally becomes reconciled to a plot of ground near Farmington, while his son after years of hardship finds his haven of business activity in Springfield, and in time becomes the chief executive of the greatest Republic on earth. In time all these hallowed places entwined with memories of the immortal Lincoln will be linked together with paved roads thereby becoming the most popular highway the world has ever known.



LINCOLN-THORNTON DEBATE in Shelbyville, 1858, on "Freedom of the Press." (From Original Painting by Robert M. Root.)

SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB JANESVILLE, ILL.

The following are the present officers of the Shiloh Lincoln Memorial Club:

Harry Jones President
Mrs. F. A. Whitacre..... Vice President
R. B. Rodgers Secy.-Treasurer
Directors—R. B. Rodgers, George Grimes, L. W. Baker, W. F. Price, J. A. Grimes, R. H. Baker, Harry Dallas, W. F. Reed, Mrs. R. B. Rodgers and F. A. Whitacre.

Life Membership fee \$1.00
The club was organized, November 19, 1922, and received its charter from the state December 1st, 1922. The monument erected to the memory of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln was formally dedicated May 23, 1923.

PREAMBLE

We, the patrons of the SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB, and citizens of the United States, as a Chartered Association, in order to care for the Lincoln graves and the cemetery where the Lincoln graves are situated, do adopt the following Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order:

NOTTO

"Care for the Graves of the Dead as You Would Have Others Care for You."

CONSTITUTION

Article I.—Name.
This Association shall be known as the SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB.

Article 2.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and ten (10) Directors.

Sec. 2. The Officers of this association shall be elected by ballot, a plurality of the votes cast being necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. Election shall be held on January 15 of each year, the date of the death of the Father of the martyr-president, Abraham Lincoln.

Sec. 4. Officers shall be installed on the date of their election or by the Secretary-Treasurer any time thereafter.

Sec. 5. Any member shall be eligible to office upon filling all requirements.

Sec. 6. Every official vacancy shall be filled at a regular, adjourned or called meeting as soon as practicable after such vacancy is known.

Sec. 7. Each officer shall take charge of all books, papers and documents pertaining to his office and shall transmit on retiring from office.

Sec. 8. All officers shall be elected for five years.

Article 3.—Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, call all special meetings, supply all temporary vacancies in office and perform such other duties as may devolve upon him.

Sec. 2. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President.

Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive all money of the association and carry on the correspondence of the same. All moneys shall be paid out by Secretary-Treasurer on order made by President.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duties of the directors to defend or prosecute all claims of the association, to promote the general interest thereof, to control and manage the affairs and funds and to recommend by adoption measures as they think best to secure the prosperity of the association.

Article 4.

Any person on the approval of the board of directors may be eligible to membership and entitled to one vote in person or by certified proxy.

Article 5.

This Constitution and the By-Laws and Rules of Order hereto annexed may be altered or amended by two-thirds vote of the members present or their certified proxies at any regular meeting or adjourned session thereof.

Article 6.

This Constitution and By-Laws hereto annexed or each portion as may be adopted not conflicting with the laws of the State or the United States shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1.—Meetings.

Sec. 1. This Association shall hold its regular annual meeting in Shiloh church building, near cemetery, on the 15th day of January of each year at one o'clock P. M. unless otherwise ordered.

Sec. 2. At regular or call meetings five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. For special or called meetings three notices shall be posted in public places specifying the time, date and object of the meeting.

Rules of Order.

Roberts Rules or order shall be authority on all points of parliamentary practice.

Lincoln Moved to Illinois

IN the spring of 1830, when Abraham Lincoln was 21 years of age, the Lincoln and Hanks families moved from Searcy county, Ind., to Nacoin county, Illinois. After a short time, the families of Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks moved to Coles county, Illinois. Their route from Indiana to Illinois is still in doubt. Mrs. Gus Chapman, of Charleston, deceased, the youngest person that made the trip, when interviewed by Ph. Thompson of the University of Illinois, could not give the route in detail; said she remembered crossing the Wabash river at Vincennes, Ind., thence up the river to Cumberland county, Illinois, where they staid 3 days with the Radfords living on a farm. She could not remember crossing the Okaw river. The country being sparsely settled, with winding roads leading through wilderness and swamps, nothing could she remember that enabled the interviewers to find out the exact route to Decatur. What has been written is mere guesswork. Mrs. Chapman was the aunt of T. B. Shoal, who has in his possession the sworn interview of Mrs. Chapman.

In 1856, Judge Henry C. Whitney writes, "Lincoln and I walked to the open space in front of the old court house in Decatur, and Lincoln said: 'Here on this spot, 26 years ago, I made my first hall in Illinois; here I stood, and there our wagon stood, with all that we owned in the world.'"

The first home of the Lincolns in Illinois was a rude log cabin, which Lincoln and John Hanks, a farmer at the time living four miles northwest of Decatur, built on the Sangamon river eight miles west of Decatur. During the civil war, John Hanks served as wagon master in the U. S. Grant's Twenty-first Ill. Regiment. Later, President Lincoln appointed him to the office of Indian Agent.

Little did the hardy-handed young Lincoln dream in 1830 that 30 years later a state convention, summoned to Decatur, was to set on foot a movement that would carry him to the White House. And little did the town folk of Decatur dream that this ungainly young rustic, in company and unacquainted, men wearing his "four yoked of gaunt oxen," would one day become an illustrious President of the United States. The publican State Convention, held in Decatur in the spring of 1860, that pledged its delegates to the National Convention two weeks later at Chicago to vote for "Lincoln for President," and deflating Salmon P. Chase and William H. Seward, who were candidates for the nomination. Later, President Lincoln appointed Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Seward, Secretary of State. The nomination of Lincoln added a colorful paragraph to the school history of our land by uniting the families of all citizens to the campaign.

Our father, James Sheaff, at this time, was the editor and publisher of the Decatur Magnet, and through his influence, his son Tom, was present with him at the convention.

Ford's Theater Where Lincoln Fell to Be a Shrine



JOHN WILKES BOOTH

Another Lincoln shrine is to rise in Washington. Old Ford's theatre, where on the night of April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth fired the shot that killed Abraham Lincoln, is to be restored by the government at a cost of \$100,000 and made a Lincoln and war museum and national headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic.

Congressman Henry Rathbone's bill provides: That the structure shall (1) house documents, books and relics illustrating Lincoln's public and private life; (2) shall be a repository for distinguished relics of the Civil war; (3) and shall be dedicated forever as a national Lincoln shrine and national headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic and other veterans' organization.

The work of restoration will be carried on by the federal government's director of buildings and grounds, Col. Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who was to have gone to the theatre with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln on the night of April 14, and whom also Booth had hoped to slay. Another contribution is that the bill creating the new memorial was introduced by the son of the Maj. Rathbone who with his affianced, was that night with the Lincolns.

Great historic events which took place in Illinois are also to be commemorated through bills introduced

recently in Congress by Mr. Rathbone. These bills provide for Lincoln Memorial highways, one of them running from Beardstown to Petersburg through Cass and Menard counties, a distance of about 40 miles, and the other from Beardstown to Jacksonville, thru Coles and Cumberland counties, a distance of approximately ten miles. The bills provide that these roads should be of hard surface material of the latest type and should conform in construction to the state highways, with which they are to form connecting links. Congressman Rathbone has in mind a plan, which he hopes eventually will be worked out, of completing a chain of highways, which would pass thru those portions of Illinois where Lincoln and his parents lived and which are filled with memories of the great Rathbone-President.

THE TEST OF CHARACTER.

We reproduce in part, the following tribute to Abraham Lincoln by the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll:

"Nothing defines real character like the use of power. It is easy for the weak to be gentle. Most people can bear adversity. But if you wish to know what a man really is, give him power. This is the supreme test. It is the glory of Lincoln that, having absolute power, he never abused it, except on the side of mercy."

"Wealth could not purchase, power could not awe, this divine, this loving man."

"He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong. Hating slavery, plus the master-seeking to conquer, not persons, but prejudices—he was the embodiment of the self-denial, the courage, the hope and the nobility of a Nation."

"He spoke not to inflame, not to upbraid, but to convince."

"He raised his hands, not to strike, but to benediction."

"He loved for pardon."

"He longed to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife, whose husband he had rescued from death."

"Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

He was loving, he was kind, generous, gentle, these were some of the attributes welded up in the great heart of Abraham Lincoln.



Chronology of the Life of Abraham Lincoln

Compiled by Fill Turner for the Washington National Institute

1809—Feb. 12, Aliraham Lincoln born, May 1, birthday of Illinois admitted. Nat. 4. James Madison inaugurated President.

1810—Feb. 12, first birthday; still living in log cabin where born. June 1, population of United States 7,230,852, of which 1,191,363 are slaves.

1811—Feb. 12, second birthday; still living where born.

1812—Feb. 12, third birthday. Still living where born. June 15 Congress declared war against England. Nov. 1, Daniel Webster, aged thirty, enters public life.

1813—Feb. 12, Lincoln's fourth birthday. Moved during this year to Knob Creek, fifteen miles away, where he saw a soldier of the War of 1812, the first soldier he laid eyes on. April 23, Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's great rival, born at Brandon, Vt.

1814—Feb. 12, Lincoln begins first schooling. Dec. 9, birth of Stanton, Lincoln's great Secretary of War.

1815—Jan. 8, Jackson wins Battle of New Orleans. Feb. 12, Lincoln's sixth birthday. In this year he was almost drowned in Knob Creek.

1816—Feb. 12, Lincoln's seventh birthday. During this year he went to Centerville, Ind., where he crossed the Ohio on a raft.

1817—Feb. 12, Lincoln begins using axe in forest.

August 2, first steamship arrives at St. Louis.

1818—Feb. 12, eighth birthday. Living in log cabin in Indiana which he helped to build. Oct. 5, death of his mother, aged thirty-five.

1819—Feb. 12, tenth birthday. Living with father and sister Sarah in Indiana wilderness. May 26, first steamship crosses Atlantic. December 2, Lincoln's father marries Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnson.

1820—Feb. 12, eleventh birthday. Walks four miles to school daily. June 1, first steamship plies between New York and New Orleans.

1821—Feb. 12, twelfth birthday. Step-mother deeply interested in him, and arouses his eagerness for learning.

1822—Feb. 1, first coffin mill erected in Massachusetts. Feb. 12, Lincoln's thirteenth birthday. Works on a farm. Does haying on wooden shovel and smooth bark. April 27, U. S. Grant is born.

1823—Feb. 12, fourteenth birthday. Attends Andrew Crawford's school and writes first essay on cruelty to animals. June 1, first steam power printing press in New York. Dec. 2, Monroe Doctrine pronounced.

1824—Feb. 12, fifteenth birthday. Eagerly borrows all the books he can lay hands on. Aug. 10, Robert Owen, of Scotland, establishes a community settlement in Indiana.

1825—Feb. 12, sixteenth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins six dollars per month. Oct. 26, Erie Canal completed.

1826—Feb. 12, seventeenth birthday. Gets hands on first law book. July 4, fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

1827—Feb. 12, eighteenth birthday. His sister Sarah died in July of this year.

1828—Feb. 12, nineteenth birthday. Now six feet four in height. Makes first

trip down Mississippi this year at eight dollars per month.

1829—Feb. 12, twentieth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins notice as backwoods reader. June 20, Robert E. Lee graduates from West Point.

1830—Feb. 12, twenty-first birthday. Family preparing to leave Indiana for Illinois.

1831—Feb. 12, twenty-second birthday. Helps build new home in Illinois. Works on flat boat, and clocks in store at New Salem.

1832—Feb. 12, twenty-third birthday. During this year Lincoln serves in Black Hawk war, and reads Blackstone.

1833—Feb. 12, Lincoln's twenty-fourth birthday. He is busied with debt. Learns shorthand. May 7, appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill.

1834—Feb. 12, twenty-fifth birthday. In November, was elected to the legislature. Meets Stephen A. Douglas.

1835—Feb. 12, twenty-sixth birthday. During the year forces woman suffrage and talks against slavery.

1836—Feb. 12, twenty-seventh birthday. April, begins practicing law in Springfield, Ill. November, re-elected to legislature.

1837—Feb. 12, twenty-eighth birthday. Refuses as proslavery action of legislature.

1838—Feb. 12, twenty-ninth birthday. This year learns law partnership with John T. Stuart at Springfield. November, re-elected to legislature.

1839—Feb. 12, thirtieth birthday. This year argues against slavery in legislature. Sept. 1, U. S. Grant enters West Point.

1840—Feb. 12, thirty-first birthday. Re-elected to legislature this year.

1841—Feb. 12, thirty-second birthday. Awakens interest in temperance.

1842—Feb. 12, thirty-third birthday. Dec. 2, issues total abstinence in address before Washington Temperance society, in Springfield. Nov. 4, marries Mary Todd.

1843—Feb. 12, thirty-fourth birthday. June 30, U. S. Grant graduated from West Point. Aug. 1, Robert Todd Lincoln born.

1844—Feb. 12, thirty-fifth birthday.

1845—Feb. 12, thirty-sixth birthday.

1846—Feb. 12, thirty-seventh birthday. May 10, Edward Baker Lincoln born, but died in infancy. November, elected to Congress.

1847—Feb. 12, thirty-eighth birthday. Dec. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are in House of Representatives, and Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in Senate.

1848—Feb. 12, thirty-ninth birthday. During year speaks in Massachusetts against Free Soil party. Introduces bill for abolition of slavery in District of Columbia.

1849—Feb. 12, fortieth birthday. This year studies and teaches Euclid. President declines to appoint him Commissioner of General Land Office. Resumes law practice at Springfield.

1850—Feb. 12, forty-first birthday. Declines offer of partnership in Chicago law firm. Dec. 21, William Wallace Lincoln born.

1851—Feb. 12, forty-second birthday. February, Lincoln's father dies at age of seventy-three.

1852—Feb. 12, forty-third birthday. June 29, death of Henry Clay, aged seventy-five. Oct. 24, death of Daniel Webster, aged seventy.

1853—Feb. 12, forty-fourth birthday. April 4, Thomas Lincoln born.

1854—Feb. 12, forty-fifth birthday. October, Lincoln challenges Douglas to joint debate.

1855—Feb. 12, forty-sixth birthday. During this year the anti-slavery becomes generally known as the Republican party.

1856—Feb. 12, forty-seventh birthday. May 29, delivers an address at organization of Republican party, Birmingham, Ill.

1857—Feb. 12, forty-eighth birthday. March 4, Buchanan inaugurated President.

1858—Feb. 12, forty-ninth birthday. June 16, makes opening speech as candidate for Senate. August 21, first Lincoln-Douglas debate, Ottawa, Ill. August 27, second Lincoln-Douglas debate, Freeport, Ill. Sept. 15, third debate, Jonesboro, Ill. Sept. 18, fourth debate, Charleston, Ill. Oct. 7, fifth debate, Cahoonburg, Ill. Oct. 12, sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate, Quincy, Ill. Oct. 15, Lincoln-Douglas debate, Alton, Ill.

1859—Feb. 12, fiftieth birthday. Oct. 16, John Brown makes Harper's Ferry raid.

1860—Feb. 12, fifty-first birthday. Feb. 27, delivers famous Cooper Union speech. May 18, nominated for President. Dec. 14, Senators and Representatives of eight Southern states issue addresses to their constituents urging secession. Dec. 20, South Carolina secedes.

1861—Jan. 9, first shot of Civil war fired. Feb. 12, confederate congress organized. Feb. 12, fifty-second birthday. Feb. 18, Jefferson Davis inaugurated president of the confederate states of America. March 4, Lincoln inaugurated President. April 15, Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers. July 21, Battle of Bull Run. July 22, Congress votes \$500,000,000 to prosecute war.

1862—Feb. 12, fifty-third birthday. Feb. 20, Lincoln's son William Wallace Lincoln dies in White House. July 2, calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years. Aug. 4, calls for 300,000 militia for nine months. Sept. 27, Emancipation proclamation issued.

1863—Jan. 1, all slaves declared free. Feb. 12, forty-fourth birthday. Oct. 17, Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers. Nov. 19, delivers famous Gettysburg address.

1864—Feb. 12, fifty-fifth birthday. March 9, Grant made Commander-in-chief. July 18, calls for 500,000 men. Nov. 8, Lincoln re-elected. Dec. 19, calls for 300,000 volunteers.

1865—Feb. 1, thirtieth amendment providing for prohibition of slavery adopted by Congress. Feb. 12, Lincoln's fifty-sixth birthday. April 3, fall of Richmond. April 4 and 5, Lincoln visits Richmond. April 9, Lee surrenders to Grant. April 11, Lincoln delivers his last speech from window of White House. April 14, Lincoln shot in Ford's theatre by John Wilkes Booth. April 15, Lincoln dies. April 19, funeral at White House. May 4, Lincoln laid to rest at his old home, Springfield, Illinois.



Some historic landmarks in the life of Lincoln. Upper left; Monument in Freeport, Ill., marking the scene of the Lincoln-Douglas debate; upper right; the "Wigwag," Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency; lower left; the Tremont House, Chicago, where Lincoln issued his challenge to Douglas for a joint debate; lower right; an impromptu reception on the lawn at Lincoln's home in Springfield, following his election as President of the United States.

"ABE" LINCOLN'S COMRADE

Talk With Dennis Hanks, the Cousin of America's President.
Early Life and Characteristics of the Lad Afterward
Chief Executive of The Nation.

"Yes, I borrowed for him the 'Life of Washington' and the 'Speeches of Henry Clay.' They had a powerful influence on him. He told me afterwards in the White House, he wanted to live like Washington. His speeches show that; but the other book did the most amazing work. He was a democrat, like his father and all of us, when he began to read it. When he closed it he was a whole, heart and soul, and he went step by step 'till he became leader of the republicans."



"Sometimes he would write with a piece of charcoal or the p'int of a burnt stick on the fenes or floor. We got a little paper at the country town, and I made ink out of blackbury briar

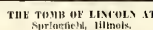
dent. I opened the door wider now and at the other end of a big room sat Abe at an old desk worth about six hits. 'Hey?' I hollered, 'you're pretty President, ain't ye?' He looked up and said, 'Well, Dennis, is the you?' and made a run and just gathered me. When I could get able to talk I said: 'I don't want no office, Abe.' He said, 'most of 'em do Dennis' and smiled across I liked. I told my errand and he said to come up next morning and he would fix it. We talked a hour as friendly as ever about four or five times, then he told me to leave.

day his baby girl picked up a foul
oath and was bruised! the bitter mor-
sel in her sweet mouth, when Nancy
called "Thomas" and said: "Laisle
husband!" He stopped that habit
at that; never arose again. But Ahe's
kindness, humor, love of humanity
hated of slavery, all came from her.
I am free to say Ahe was a mother's
baby."

So I hate the old man goodbye
pressing once more the palsied hand
that guided the pen that wrote the
Emancipation Proclamation.

WRITTEN IN 1876 BY GEORGE B. BALCH

Let him take his lone sleep, and gently rest,
With naught to disturb or wake him,
When the angels shall come to gather the blest
To Abraham's bosom, they'll take him,



John Hanks, cousin to Dennis Hanks, who helped Abraham Lincoln build his log cabin 8 miles west of Decatur, Ill., in the year 1830. "Uncle John" died on his farm near Decatur, July 1, 1889, aged 87 years 4 months and 22 days. It was Mr. Hanks that urged the Lincolns to move to Macon county, having preceded them into Illinois.



**
 11th Ave Cent at East Road
 No. — 3115 miles 1837
 Press H. A. Lincoln
 Attorney, and Company



THE FIRST FULLMAN.
The first all-Fullman-built car, the Pioneer, was used to carry the widow and the children of President Lincoln to Illinois in 1865.

THE FIRST FULLMAN.

The first all-Pullman-built car, the Pioneer, was used to carry the widow and the children of President Lincoln to Illinois in 1865.

LINCOLN WITH HIS PEOPLE

The following Reminiscence of the Martyred President By R. H. OSBORNE
was written a number of years ago.



I taught school in Farmington, Coles, Co., Ill., in the winter of 1860-61. Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, had lived there and was buried in a nearby cemetery. His widow, step-mother to Mr. Lincoln, still lived in the village.

Thomas Lincoln was one of those good easy souls that never accomplished very much any way; just drifted. He was respected and loved for his kindly heart and honest life but as a business man he was a failure.

The step-mother was a woman of ability and noble character. She then lived with Mrs. Moore. After his election Mr. Lincoln came on a visit to her, I do not remember who accompanied him, probably Col. Chapman of Charleston. He so overwhelmed us that no one else was remembered.

It was a quiet, private visit. Mr. Lincoln avoided all announcement of it and the first intimation we had was his presence. No doubt he had spent many days of his young manhood at his father's home, for I noticed the people were intimately acquainted with him. His name was a household word in this community as it was afterwards in the Nation. A charm lingered around his presence then as it does around his memory now. His simplicity, personal integrity and real ability won for him intense love of his people as in after life he made friends among his former foes. He won the hearts of this little hamlet as he afterwards won the respect of the world and the admiration of the men in gray.

His uprightness and his undimmed honesty prepared him to be the emancipator of a race, the saviour of the country and the historical figure of the times. His love of the masses was a passion and this incident narrated here verifies that fact.

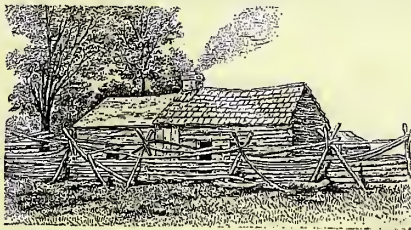
The tall, ungainly boy and noble man (now President elect) was their pride. All the people flocked to see "Our Ahn" as he was fondly called. The young ladies took possession of the home and vied with each other in providing entertainment for the man whom all loved.

Among this people, his old friends, Mr. Lincoln was simplicity itself. He seemed to enjoy it so much that his face was continually lit up with a sunny smile. All were at their ease. There was no thought that he was president-elect of our great Nation; in fact, we continually thought of the man who was greater than the office.

I was very much interested in his reception by his old neighbors and friends. I had been at several "swell affairs" and noted the great formality on such occasions, also the polite and studied deference paid to great men. Here it was all reversed. Old men and women talked to Mr. Lincoln with the confidence and assurance of loving children in a great family reunion.

I was introduced by my father-in-law, David Dryden, with the remark that I had been beaten for circuit clerk in Clark county. That kindly smile came to his face as he took my hand and said in his quaint way, "You must pick your flint and try it again." It was not the words but the manner. He fastened me to him with looks of steel. I thought then and do now that he was the greatest man living.

He was pressed by great burdens, rebellion was threatened, as assassination was urged and the political National sky was dark. On him was the task as leader, of solving aright these grave problems yet, from his great heart he had



The Logan Cabin, two miles from Farmington, where Lincoln visited his Parents, and where Thomas Lincoln died, January 17, 1851.
In this Cabin Sarah Bush Lincoln died April 10, 1869.

a kind word for me, a struggling, discouraged young man. I sat down by him in friendly converse about various things, as though we were old friends. Some matches were laying on the table. He picked one up and remarked "what a blessing these little pieces of wood are, what a royal invention. What a blessing for the common people." His mind was turned to any thing that helped the struggling masses.

The old friends began to arrive. I sat and viewed the scene. It was a rare treat. There was no formality, as those old weather beaten, sometimes poorly clad, men and women came in. They used the given name when they one by one grasped Mr. Lincoln's hand and said, "How are you Abe?" The response came "How are you David, John, Nancy?" and so on. He knew them all. There was no conventionality, "just our Abe." They would have resented anyone calling him Mr. Lincoln.

It was very plain that he was greatly loved by his people. He was among his friends and his face lit up again with that kindly smile that captivated all hearts. Many a "God bless you; God keep you safe," fell upon his ear from quivering lips and honest hearts.

I noticed the cloud of sadness lift from his brow and there was hope and real enjoyment portrayed there. I enjoyed this rare scene and wished for the limber art that I might put it on canvas.

I can see it as though it happened yesterday; it was so indelibly impressed on memory's tablet. I wish some artist would paint this scene: "Lincoln with his friends." How those honest, humble, God-fearing people adored him. He belonged to them. They could not spoil him. They gave him courage and strength for the great struggle before him. Their prayers followed him for they were a praying people. Their boys went out at his call and their blood stained the south-land in defense of the land he and they loved so well.

Few such hours fall to the lot of any man. The company was small, but

it was the people preparing their Moses for his leadership in the cause of liberty and the re-establishment of the Republic.

I had seen and heard Mr. Lincoln before, but here was a new revelation: simple, unobtrusive as a child, but grander than the greatest. It was not her worship but a tribute to moral worth and intellectual greatness. It was the unuttered thought—if Lincoln lives the country will be saved. He had not uttered the words yet, but they were the outcome of his life—"with malice towards none, with charity for all, etc."

I wondered: Why such power over men? Why such implicit trust? One look in his face and I wondered no more. Every true man, that came in contact with Mr. Lincoln, felt that he must and would drop his prejudice and follow him; assured that as God gave him to see the right he would do the right. I fell under the spell, but cannot explain how and why—was just bound to him.

There are some faces no artist can paint, there is the mao back of it who shines through the face, which they can not catch on canvas. It was not merely the rugged, homely face outside, but the man looking out through it: it was not lighted with ambition's fire, or personal greed; but righteousness before God and love of country stamped there on.

Most of the actors in this drama sleep in the quiet churchyard, but lives were touched and influences were put in motion that will never perish.

Three residents of Pleasant Grove township, George T. Balch, Thomas Allison and John Best, were attending school in Farmington at the time Mr. Lincoln paid his last visit to his relatives, in February 1861, and although they were at that time small children, Mr. Lincoln warmly shook hands with them and addressed them with some pleasant remarks.

Lincoln's Three Log Cabins.

Thomas Lincoln moved from Indiana to Macon county in 1830 where he was assisted in building a log cabin by his son, Abe, and John Banks. In 1831 he moved to Buck Grove, a portion of the C. W. Stephenson farm, where he erected his first log cabin in Pleasant Grove township. His son, Abe, on his return from a trip to New Orleans, walked from St. Louis on a visit to his parents and remained with them thirty or sixty days when he went to New Salem.

Herndon's Lincoln says: "Here Abe did not tarry long, but long enough to dispose most effectually of one Daniel Needham, a famous wrestler who had challenged the returned boatman to a test of strength. The contest took place at a locality known as Walsh Point. Abe threw his antagonist twice with comparative ease, and thereby demonstrated such marked strength and agil-

ity as to render him forever popular with the boys of that neighborhood."

Meredith Needham, Mattoon, is a nephew of the Daniel Needham referred to.

In 1834 Thomas Lincoln bought 80 acres one-half mile south of Leona where he erected his second log cabin in Coles county. After living there for some time he moved to the Plumber place, and afterwards he purchased eighty acres of land near Farmington where he erected his third log cabin in Pleasant Grove township and where he died January 17, 1851 and was buried in the Gordon cemetery. His widow continued to live on the farm with her son until about 1855 when she went to live with relatives alternately in Charleston and Farmington. She died April 10, 1869, and was laid to rest beside her departed husband.

It should be borne in mind that all the early pioneers first built log cabins for homes. Previous to 1824 Coles county was a wilderness waste.

SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB JANESVILLE, ILL.

The following are the present officers of the Shiloh Lincoln Memorial Club:
Harry Jones President.
Mrs. F. A. Whitacre Vice-president.
R. B. Rodgers Sec. Treas.
Directors—R. B. Rodgers, George Grimes, L. W. Baker, W. F. Price, J. A. Grimes, R. H. Baker, Harry Dallas, W. F. Reed, Mrs. R. B. Rodgers and F. A. Whitacre.

Life membership fee.....\$1.00
The Club was organized, November 19, 1922, and received its charter from the state December 5th, 1922. The monument erected to the memory of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln was formally dedicated May 23, 1923.

PREAMBLE

We, the patrons of the SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB, and citizens of the United States, as a Chartered Association, in order to care for the Lincoln graves and the cemetery where in the Lincoln graves are situated do adopt the following Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order.

MOTTO

"Care for the Graves of the Dead as You Would Have Others Care for You."

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1.—NAME

This Association shall be known as the SHILOH LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB.

ARTICLE 2.—OFFICERS

Sec. 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and ten (10) Directors.

Sec. 2. The Officers of this association shall be elected by ballot, a plurality of the votes cast being necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. Election shall be held on January 15, of each year, the date of the death of the Father of the martyred president Abraham Lincoln.

Sec. 4. Officers shall be installed on the date of their election or by the Secretary-Treasurer at any time thereafter.

Sec. 5. Any member shall be eligible to office upon filling all requirements

Sec. 6. Every official vacancy shall be filled at a regular, adjourned or call meeting as soon as practicable after such vacancy is known.

Sec. 7. Each officer shall take charge of all books, papers and documents pertaining to his office and shall transmit on retiring from office.

Sec. 8. All officers shall be elected for five years.

ARTICLE 3.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the association, call all special meetings, supply all temporary vacancies in office and perform such other duties as may devolve upon him.

Sec. 2. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President.

Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive all money of the association and carry on the correspondence of the same. All moneys shall be paid out by Secretary-Treasurer on order made by President.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the directors to defend or prosecute all claims of the association, to promote the general interest thereof, to control and manage the affairs and funds and to recommend by adoption such measures as they think best to secure the prosperity of the association.

ARTICLE 4.

Any person on the approval of the board of directors may be eligible to membership and entitled to one vote in person or by certified proxy.

ARTICLE 5.

This Constitution and the By-Laws and rules of order hereto annexed may be altered or amended by two-thirds vote of the members present or their certified proxies at any regular meeting or adjourned session thereof.

ARTICLE 6.

This constitution and by-laws heretofore annexed or such portion as may be adopted on conflicting with the laws of the State or the United States shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1.—MEETINGS

Sec. 1. This Association shall hold its regular annual meeting in Shiloh Church Building, near cemetery, on the 16th day of January of each year at one o'clock P. M. unless otherwise ordered.

Sec. 2. At regular or call meetings five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. For special or called meetings three notices shall be posted in public places specifying the time, date and object of the meeting.

RULES OF ORDER

Roberts Rules of order shall be authority on all points of parliamentary practice.



Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Company, Inc.

P.O. Box 1776 • Springfield, Illinois 62705

FROM

TO

INCLUDES:

1. Legal recordable deed
2. Document authenticating Abraham Lincoln ownership
3. History of Abraham Lincoln's "Forgotten Farm"

JACKIE BACON
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER

Coles County • Charleston, Illinois 61920

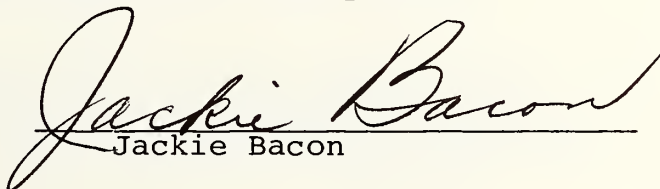
May 27, 1976

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, INC.
is the owner of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Farm plat
as recorded on page 21 in book 5 of Plats in the Coles
County, Illinois Recorder's office.


Said land is immediately East of the Lincoln Log
Cabin State Park, Pleasant Grove Township, Coles County,
Illinois, and was for many years, owned by Abraham Lincoln,
16th President of the United States.

It is part of a farm referred to locally as the "Abe
40" of the Lincoln family Goose Nest family farm.

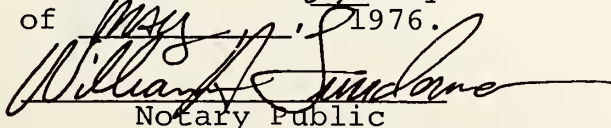

Jackie Bacon

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COLES) SS.

JACKIE BACON, being first duly sworn, states that she
is the duly elected Coles County, Illinois Recorder of
Charleston, Illinois and that she has read the above
statement by her subscribed and that she is familiar with
the contents thereof and that same is true and correct
with the records of her office.


Jackie Bacon

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN TO
before me this 27th day
of May, 1976.


Notary Public



Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Company, Inc.

P. O. Box 1776 • Springfield, Illinois 62705 • 217-753-4005

October Twenty Eighth

1 9 7 6

L N S C

Referred to

REC'D NOV 1 - 1976

Office of R. P. Toft

Mr. Richard P. Toft
Vice President
Lincoln National Sales Corporation
1301 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Mr. Toft:

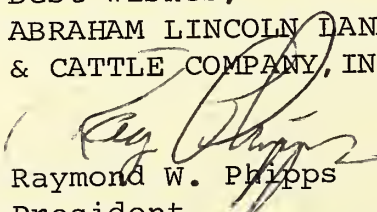
Enclosed, with our compliments, please find a piece of American History with your name on it.

You now have an undivided interest (equivalent to one square inch) in the only farm that Abraham Lincoln ever owned; and, as stated on your deed, you have access to the entire lot.

Also in your deed package is a history of the Lincoln Farm (also suitable for framing) and an affidavit from the Coles County (Illinois) Clerk attesting to the historical authenticity of your property.

Your deed is individually numbered and can be registered or recorded in your name. We hope you enjoy your authentic link with Abraham Lincoln and his family.

Best wishes,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND
& CATTLE COMPANY, INC.


Raymond W. Phipps
President

RWP:bcp
Encl.

Member of Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation

History of Abraham Lincoln's "Forgotten Farm"

Although Abraham Lincoln owned other properties in his lifetime, only one of them—to the best of my knowledge—was ever farmed by his father, Thomas Lincoln. This was the "Abraham Forty," or the Abraham Lincoln "Forgotten Farm." This identical property eventually proved to be the only real estate owned for the longest period of time in the actual name of the Sixteenth President of the United States. The forty-acre parcel was purchased from the Government in 1837 by John Davis Johnston, stepson of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas. Thomas Lincoln bought it from Johnston in 1840 for \$50. When Thomas found himself in financial difficulties less than a year later, his dutiful son, Abraham, bought the forty acres for \$200, allowing his father and stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, lifetime estate. Thomas Lincoln died in 1851 and Abraham resisted efforts by Johnston to sell the Abraham Forty (for Johnston's benefit), holding fast to his promise to provide for the widow. The property remained in Abraham Lincoln's name even after his assassination in 1865 because the deed clearly reserved this parcel for the personal use of his parents. Sarah Lincoln lived until 1869, whereupon her grandson, John J. Hall, continued to farm the land along with his own adjacent acres. Finally, in 1888, Hall secured title to the Abraham Forty by reason of undisputed "possession for more than twenty years."

Ancestors of the present owners purchased the property in 1914. By then it was the "Forgotten Farm" of Abraham Lincoln. The Abraham Forty is still being farmed.



The Abraham Forty is legally described as the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-one (21) in Township Eleven (11) North, Range Nine (9) East of the Third Principal Meridian

Located approx. 8 miles south of Charleston, Illinois

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Wayne C. Temple".

*Wayne C. Temple, Ph.D., F.R.S.A.
Springfield, Illinois*

STATE OF ILLINOIS WARRANTY DEED

This Indenture Witnesseth, That the Grantor, Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Company, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, and duly authorized to transact business in the State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One Dollar and Other Good and Valuable Consideration, and in further consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and pursuant to the authority given by the Board of Directors of said corporation, CONVEYS and WARRANTS unto

Richard P. Tott
(fill in your name)

hereinafter jointly and severally designated Grantee, a 1/6,272,640th undivided interest in and to the following described real estate:

Lot 1 of Abraham Lincoln Memorial Farm Plat as recorded in Book 5 of Plats, Page 21, in the Office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Deeds of Coles County, Illinois; situated in Coles County, State of Illinois.



Said Plat being and describing a portion of the "Abraham Forty" purchased by Abraham Lincoln on October 25, 1841 from Thomas and Sara Bush Lincoln, his father and stepmother.

This is Page 1 of a two-page Deed conveying certain interests in realty. Page 2 is contained on the reverse side hereof.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC.,

Whenever the term "Grantee" is used herein in this instrument, it shall pertain to the grantee, his successors and assigns, and any rights of the Grantee conferred herein in the validity, construction, interpretation or effect of this conveyance shall be determined and governed by the laws of the State of Illinois.

Nº 0012742

By: *Richard P. Tott*
Its President
P.O. Box 1776 • Springfield, Illinois 62705

Nº 0012742

REGISTER YOUR DEED with the
ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL FARM FOUNDATION
P.O. BOX 1776, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705
send the form along with \$1.00

OR... You may legally record this Deed by contacting the Office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Deeds of Coles County, Charleston, Illinois, by complying with the law and requirements of said County Officer covering recording of instruments of conveyance. (The present statutory fee for recording this instrument is \$5.00.)

Name _____
Address _____

ORDER BLANK

To order more deeds for friends, family, business associates, gifts, etc., fill in information below and mail to:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC.
P.O. BOX 1776, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705

Deed(s) mailed to you with attractive envelopes for re-mailing.
Send: _____ Lincoln Farm Deeds @ \$5.00 each (Send check or money order only; void where prohibited)

To: _____

Address: _____

(fill in your name)

(please address to P.O. Box, city, state, zip)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ _____

The Grantee hereby covenants and agrees, as a further consideration for this conveyance, that the following terms, restrictions and conditions shall be applicable to the above-described property and shall be binding upon said Grantee and that the said terms, restrictions and conditions are as follows:

No improvement shall be built or erected upon the land by the Grantee, either of a permanent or temporary nature. Grantee will, at all times, observe any and all local laws and ordinances applicable to said premises. Grantee shall not permit any nuisance, either public or private, to exist on said property. In the event all or any portion of the above-described real property shall be sold, taken or conveyed in any way whatsoever as the result of any eminent domain proceedings, the proceeds received therefrom shall be paid forthwith to a nonprofit charitable organization or association. Grantee hereby expressly waives his right to have the above-described property partitioned and expressly waives all rights as against any co-tenant or any possessory rights in and to the property conveyed herein granted or conferred by the law of the State of Illinois or by Paragraph 4 of An Act to Revise the Law in Relation to Joint Rights and Obligations (Approved June 30, 1919, L. 1919, p. 633), enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, as amended now and from time to time. Grantee expressly waives his right in, to, or claim ownership of any and all minerals and oil deposits found existing on said premises, and the same are expressly excepted from the above description. Grantee hereby expressly waives the presentation of a title opinion or title policy or for any breach of warranty contained herein and shall be no more than the consideration paid for this conveyance. This conveyance is made subject to all existing easements and right-of-way upon the property.

THE GRANTEE WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN NOR BE ENTITLED TO OR HAVE ANY RIGHT IN AND TO ANY RENTS OR PROFITS DERIVED FROM THE USE OR DISPOSITION OF THE LAND. GRANTEE AGREES AND ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THIS CONVEYANCE WAS NOT OFFERED BY THE GRANTOR NOR WAS THE CONVEYANCE ACCEPTED BY THE GRANTEE AS AN INVESTMENT OR A SECURITY.

The Grantor agrees to pay or cause to be paid all taxes and assessments which may be levied hereafter upon this property. Any provisions of this conveyance or the terms, restrictions and conditions thereof prohibited by the law shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition without invalidating the remaining provisions of this conveyance.

The purchaser of the Warranty Deed above is hereby authorized as agent of the Grantor for the sole and limited purpose of effectuating the conveyance of the interest being conveyed herein to insert his name or the name of a nominee as Grantee in said Deed. Unless the purchaser inserts his name or the name of a nominee in accordance with the authorization referred to immediately hereinabove, the conveyance of the interest referred to herein will be ineffectual.

This Deed is made, executed and delivered in pursuance of a resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said corporation held on the 8th day of May, A.D. 1976.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Grantor has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and has caused its name to be signed to these presents by the signature of its President and attested by the signature of its Secretary this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1976.

This transfer of title is exempt from real estate transfer tax under Section 4(e) of "An Act in relation to a tax on the privilege of transferring title to real estate, providing the basis for the imposition thereof, and making an appropriation in connection therewith", (Approved July 17, 1967, L. 1967, p. 1716) as enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, in that the actual consideration for said transfer of title is less than \$100.00.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC.

By: Harold W. Whitehouse President

Attest: Harold W. Whitehouse Secretary

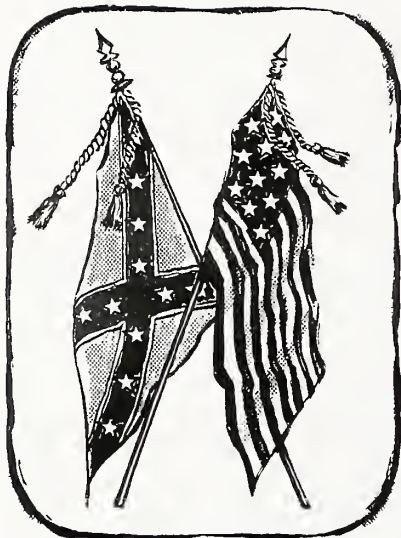
About the Property

Although the rights conveyed by the Deed are limited as provided for in said Deed, including a limitation upon the right of possession, the Grantee has access to the whole acre, and it is available for inspection by the Grantee. The property is adjacent to the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park and is at the southern terminal of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway and is located approximately ten miles north of the intersection of State Route 130 and Interstate Route 70 near Greenup, Illinois and is located approximately ten miles southeast of the intersection of State Route 16 and Interstate Route 57 near Mattoon, Illinois.

Lot 1 consists of one acre in the Abraham Lincoln Farm Plat. Since there are 6,272,640 square inches in an acre, your undivided interest may be regarded as being equivalent to one square inch of the one acre tract in which you have an undivided interest (tenancy in common).

The conveyance contained on the Deed is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Land Sales Act under Regulations promulgated by the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (24 cfr., §1710.13). The purchaser is advised that the purchase price for this conveyance must be in an amount of money which is less than \$100.00. Do not pay more.

This instrument prepared by Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Company, Inc., P.O. Box 1776, Springfield, Illinois 62705



*With malice toward
none; with charity
for all; with firmness
in the right, as God
gives us to see the
right...*

A. Lincoln

THIS DEED TO a small, historically
significant portion of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FARM

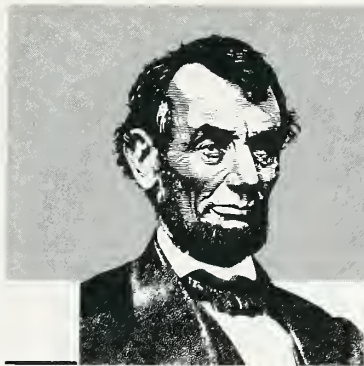
Presented to:

Richard P. Toft

With all best wishes

from: *Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Co., Inc.*





Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1487

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

January, 1962

EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE IN RURAL ILLINOIS



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lincoln's Springfield Home

This photograph of Lincoln's Springfield, Illinois, home was taken by A. J. Whipple of Boston, Massachusetts, probably during the 1860 presidential campaign. The photograph was copyrighted in the year 1865 by Charles Desilver of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Meserve number 24).

A lightening rod attached to the chimney on the left is plainly visible in this remarkably sharp photograph.

"The Perfect Squelch"

For many years *The Saturday Evening Post* has featured in their weekly issues short articles entitled, "The Perfect Squelch" and the story about "Lincoln and the lightening rod" could easily fit into the above mentioned category.

In 1836 Lincoln became a candidate to succeed himself in the Illinois legislature, and because this was a presidential election year there was some acrimony in the campaign. During his third race for office a public discussion was to be held among the opposing candidates, to take place at the court house at Springfield, and Lincoln among others was invited to speak.

This was Lincoln's first appearance "on the stump" at the county seat. As Lincoln rode into Springfield on horseback with his friends they passed the fine new home of one of the town's leading lawyers, George Farquer. This attorney had recently left the Whig party and upon becoming a Democrat had received from President Jackson the appointment of Register of the Land Office.

As Lincoln rode by the Farquer home he was very much impressed with the novelty of a lightening rod on the fine house and there ensued a discussion of the manner in which it protected the house from being struck by lightning. This was the first lightening rod that Lincoln had ever seen.

Once the court house meeting got underway, and after quite a number of politicians were heard from, it fell to Lincoln to close the discussion. The reports are that he spoke with great ability. Thereupon, Farquer, though not a candidate asked to be allowed to speak for the Democrats in reply to Lincoln. This Jackson appointee was a forceful speaker, and he attacked and ridiculed the young legislator from New Salem. Turning to Lincoln he said, "This young man must be taken down, and I am truly sorry that the task devolves on me. Farquer, then, with an assumption of superiority, ridiculed "the person, dress, and arguments" of Lincoln.

Lincoln stood calm, but from all accounts his countenance indicated his indignation. As soon as Farquer had finished his harangue Lincoln took the stand and among other things said that "the gentleman commenced his speech by saying that 'this young man', alluding to me, 'must be taken down.' I am not so young in years, as I am in the tricks and the trades of a politician, but," said he pointing to Farquer, 'live long or die young, I would rather die now, than, like the gentleman, change my politics, and with the change receive an office worth three thousand dollars a year, and then,' continued he, 'then feel obliged to erect a lightening-rod over my house to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God'.

The Deep Snow 1830-1831

An historical study worthy of someones time and effort could be developed concerning Lincoln and the weather. A scholarly scientific study entitled "Lincoln-Douglas The Weather as Destiny" by William F. Peterson was published in 1943 by Charles C. Thomas of Springfield, Illinois. This book deals with the "environmental forces that affect the life of man" and Lincoln and Douglas were used by the author as case histories.

Practically all of the Lincoln biographers mention "The Deep Snow" that fell on Illinois between Christmas 1830 and January 1831. However, for want of space the details of the very extraordinary phenomenon are not given. Needless to state the deep snow of 1830-1831 has received ample treatment by several Illinois historians. The deep snow was "one of the land-marks of the early settler." It was "his mile-stone from which he counts in dating preceding and succeeding events. He reckons the date of his coming, his marriage, and the births of his children, from it."

This phenomenon is of significance in the study of the life of Lincoln, because of it, he was hidden for months from view. This was the period of Lincoln's life when he was buffeted by fierce environmental forces and enjoyed few creative comforts.

The snow fell all over central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level, and Macon County where Lincoln resided felt the full brunt of the storm. The strong winds of the prairie sometimes caused the snow to drift to a depth of twenty feet. On top of the snow there came a rain, with the temperature so cold that it froze as it fell, forming a crust of ice over the snow. Then on top of the ice there fell a few inches of light snow. One historian stated that it snowed every day for two months. The snow was so deep that in many places stake and rider rail fences disappeared from view. Of course, at this early date no scientific meteorological data was recorded. According to early residents there were weeks when the sun was not visible and then the cloudy sky changed to a clear sky and the wind from the northwest blew with extraordinary ferocity. For about two weeks or more the temperature was not higher than twelve degrees below zero. Perhaps the lowest the temperature went was twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero.

How the Lincolns (Thomas, Sarah, Abraham and John D. Johnston) eked out

an existence in their small log hut eight miles southwest of Decatur can only be imagined. About all the settlers in that locality had to eat was boiled corn, salt pork and pounded meal. Numerous devices were used to reduce the corn into meal fine enough to be baked into bread.

John W. Smith in his "History of Macon County, Illinois, From Its Organization To 1876," Springfield, Illinois, 1876, related an incident in connection with Abraham Lincoln during the winter of the deep snow:

"Late in the winter, Mr. Lincoln and John Hanks, with great difficulty made their way across the Sangamon to a horse mill owned by Robert Smith, five and a half miles southwest of Decatur, for the purpose of getting some corn ground. They found Mr. S. in the field gathering corn. He had succeeded in getting a road opened to the field, and would drive a yoke of oxen, attached to a sled, to the end of the road, lift the sled around, turning the cattle in the direction from which they came, and then, with baskets gather the corn that was exposed above the snow, and carry it and deposit it in the sled. Mr. S. was engaged at this when Mr. Lincoln was asked if he had to labor under such difficulties on his side of the river, 'Yes,' said he, 'we have to do worse than that, for we have used up all of our corn, and now have to go to our neighbors for assistance.'"

With the temperature so low few settlers would venture from their cabins except for firewood and food. The snow came so early in the season that it caught many of the farmers with nearly all of their corn in the fields. In that day it was the practice of farmers to leave the corn on the stalks and to gather it from time to time when needed, but with the deep snow it was difficult to harvest enough to keep their stock from dying. Several men throughout the state who were away from home when the storm began were lost. The remains of hunters, with their horses and dogs, that perished in the snow were found the following spring.

So completely did the snow cover the prairie that all kinds of wild game perished. Deer, quail, prairie chickens and turkey were almost exterminated. The deep ice covered snow was particularly hazardous for the deer, who ran by a succession of leaps and the faster they ran the greater would be the force with which their feet struck the crust. Often when pursued by wolves or dogs they would break through the ice and would be caught and killed in the snow. Of the wild animals the wolves had the best chance of survival because they did not break through the ice crust in the pursuit of the deer. Never again was deer plentiful in Illinois after the deep snow.

The deep snow of 1830-1831 was not the first one according to an Indian tradition. Early white settlers in Illinois often found large quantities of buffalo bones located on the higher elevations of prairie land. The explanation for this, according to Indian tradition, was a deep snow about the year 1800. The buffalo herds naturally sought the higher ground where the snow was thinnest and there they perished from cold and hunger. Other Indian legends tell of a deep snow that occurred from fifty to seventy-five years before the settlement of the white man.

But how did Lincoln cope with this environmental force? According to John Hanks who made a statement for William H. Herndon who was collecting information for a biography of the sixteenth president, "Abraham during the winter of 1830-1831 walked three miles and made a thousand rails for Major Warnick." There are some discrepancies in this statement. Perhaps Lincoln split the rails for the farm on which he resided but he did not cross the Sangamon to work for Warnick, as that pioneer farmer did not purchase the farm in question until 1833.

Perhaps Lincoln did cross the Sangamon River occasionally and in February 1831 he is reported to have broken through the ice and gotten his feet wet. Tradition relates that he froze his feet and that Mrs. Warnick put them in the snow to take out the frostbite and then rubbed them "with grease, perhaps 'rabit ile'."

In the spring with the thaw melting the immense amount of snow, the rivers and streams were very high, and it was almost as difficult to get from place to place as it was during the winter. T. G. Onstot said that "the waters raised till they measured higher than they ever had before or since the days of Noah's flood."

The hard winter of 1830-1831 must have caused con-

siderable discontent in the Lincoln cabin. Thomas wanted to return to Indiana and Abraham, John D. Johnston and John Hanks would soon be making their way by canoe down the river from Decatur to old Sangamon Town (seven miles northwest of Springfield) to build a flatboard for Denton Offutt. By April 18th, Lincoln was on his second journey to New Orleans.

Every person in Illinois who was born before the winter of the deep snow was called a "Snow Bird." At old settlers' meetings members were given snow bird badges and T. G. Onstot who wrote "Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties", 1902, stated that he prized his badge so highly that he "would not trade it for a hundred wild turkeys running at large in Oregon."

Was Lincoln ever called a "Snow Bird" by his contemporaries? If so, such an appellation has not come to the notice of his biographers.

Meteoric Shower 1833

When Lincoln was residing in New Salem, Illinois, he probably witnessed a meteoric shower on the night of November 13, 1833. In Lawrence B. Stringer's "History of Logan County, Illinois," Chicago, Illinois, 1911, this phenomenon is described as follows: "From midnight until daylight, there was a blaze of meteors, as thick as snow-flakes and apparently everything was on fire. Some thought the end of the world had come and many got together and held prayer meetings."

Stringer's "History of Logan County, Illinois" also contains a statement by Robert Cass, one of the pioneers who witnessed the spectacle: "Rising early as was my custom, I had proceeded but a little way from the house, when I discovered all the stars apparently in motion, shooting here and there, with a brilliancy that lit up the heavens and earth. This continued until the sun rose."

The *Sangamo Journal* of November 16, 1833, carried the following comment on the phenomenon: "At three o'clock a.m. the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors or shooting stars. At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene presented was one of extraordinary sublimity and excited intense admiration in all who beheld it."

Practically nothing is known of Lincoln activities during the month of November, 1833, (he did witness a deed with Bowling Green given by Silas Watkins to Charles Bell on November 29) but one can surmise that he did watch the meteoric shower, which must have been the chief topic of discussion in his village for several days following the event.

High Water 1835

The greatest rainfall that occurred in Illinois (meteorological records were not recorded until 1875) was in the year 1835. As no meteorological records are available there is no way to estimate the number of inches of rainfall except by the reports of high water in the rivers and creeks. John W. Smith in his "History of Macon County, Illinois" (1876) stated that "the Sangamon is said to have been higher than at the breaking up of the deep snow in the spring of 1831, or at any time since." The rains began in the early spring and continued throughout the early summer. Very few crops were harvested in some localities and hogs were fattened upon mast, and those that were not slaughtered for food subsisted upon acorns in the winter. Cattle wintered upon the buds of trees which were cut down for their food.

In early July of 1835 there were a great many hard rains and thunderstorms that were unexcelled for their severity. On August 17, 1835 Matthew S. Marsh who lived near New Salem wrote: "On the night of the 17th of August a tornado passed over this place, laid the fences flat, rooted up the trees, blew down corn and done other damage. The next morn by daylight as I was putting up my fence, two great wolves walked along unconcerned within 50 yards of me."

In 1835 the Illinois prairies were then undrained and in some parts of the state during the summer they resembled large lakes. The land was unimproved in those days and as there were no drains to carry the water off rapidly the rivers remained flooded a longer period than they do at the present time. Perhaps it was

extreme conditions such as these that had caused many people to believe that steamboat traffic up the Sangamon was feasible. Undoubtedly the Sangamon would have been easy to navigate in the spring of 1831 and during the summer months of 1835. However, when Captain Vincent A. Bogue attempted to revolutionize the freight business on the Sangamon River in the early spring of 1832 the results were not encouraging. While the *Talisman* with the aid of two pilots, Abraham Lincoln and J. Rowan Herndon, did move up the Sangamon, passed New Salem and Sangamo Town to Portland Landing, there was considerable apprehension that the steamboat would not be able to make the return trip due to receding water.

After a week at Portland Landing Captain Bogue was compelled to back out the steamboat (the channel was too narrow to negotiate a turn) in great haste the entire distance. Except during floods the Sangamon River was not navigable in a practical sense and no other enterprising river boat captain ever attempted to duplicate the voyage of Vincent A. Bogue.

The Sudden Change December 20, 1836

The sudden change in temperature that occurred in Illinois on December 20, 1836 has been recorded in many local state histories. It has been estimated that the cold wave, coming from the northwest, traveled a distance of three hundred miles in eight and one half hours, or about thirty-five miles an hour. However, others expressed the opinion that the cold wave traveled at least seventy miles an hour.

The morning of December 20th was so warm that it is believed that a thermometer would have indicated forty degrees above zero, possibly higher. A pioneer by the name of Preston Breckinridge gave John Carroll Power a detailed account of the phenomenon when he was compiling information for his book, "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois": "He had just taken his dinner, and was sitting near a window, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, in view of a pool of water, ten or twelve inches deep. He heard a terrific roaring sound. Suddenly the rain ceased, and it became quite dark. The first touch of the blast scooped all the water out of the pool. Some of it returned, but in a moment it was blown out again, and scattered in frost and ice, leaving the pool empty, and the bottom frozen dry. He said it had been raining slowly all the fore part of the day, and so warm that he thinks a thermometer would have stood as high as forty degrees above zero . . . and that the first touch of the tempest would have brought it down to zero in a second of time."

T. G. Onstot in his book, "Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties" erroneously stated that the "cold day" was in December, 1837. Onstot also made the unbelievable remark that "The mercury fell 100 degrees in less than five minutes." Perhaps the mercury (if there had been a thermometer) did fall to 20 degrees below zero

"LINCOLN NEVER SAID THAT"

Editor's Note: Nearly every week since 1949 several letters are addressed to the Lincoln National Life Foundation inquiring about the authenticity of the "You Cannot . . ." axioms attributed to Abraham Lincoln. In *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1085, January 23, 1950, "Axioms Credited to Lincoln, Unauthentic", the editor of the bulletin attempted to settle once and for all the fact that Lincoln was not the author of the ten point quotation. However, the brand "spurious" has not checked the growing interest in the axioms.

In order that attention may again be focused on the spurious claim of authorship the above mentioned *Lincoln Lore* is reprinted. However, since this issue of *Lincoln Lore* was published in 1950, it has been discovered that the Rev. William J. H. Boetcker of Erie, Pennsylvania wrote the axioms and that they were first published by him in 1916. He also used them in other pamphlets in 1917, 1938 and 1945. In 1942 the ten axioms were published by the Committee for Constitutional Government with the credit line "Inspiration of Wm. J. H. Boetcker" with an authentic quotation of Abraham Lincoln on the other side of the sheet entitled "Lincoln on Limitation." When a later edition of the leaflet was printed by the committee they left off the name of Boetcker. This and subsequent editions were then published which lead readers to assume that the words of both sides of the sheet were the words of Lincoln.

The arresting title of this editor's note "Lincoln Never Said That" is borrowed from Albert A. Woldman's article that appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for May 1950. Woldman wrote, "There was no reason for Lincoln to say any of these things . . . the words do not ring true . . . They were made to order for present day consumption."

In order that this bulletin may do something more than call attention to the error in authorship made inadvertently, we are submitting in bold type, under each of the axioms prepared by the Committee for Constitutional Government, genuine statements of Abraham Lincoln properly authenticated which do at least carry the sentiments expressed by the widely circulated axioms.

The reprint of a portion of *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1085, January 23, 1950, "Axioms Credited to Lincoln, Unauthentic" follows:

1. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

"Property is the fruit of labor—is desirable—is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich, shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise."

Washington, March 21, 1864

2. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

"We proposed to give all a chance; and we expected the weak to grow stronger, the ignorant to become wise; and all better, and happier together."

which would have been a drop of 60 degrees in a period of five minutes.

There are many fantastic stories about wagon wheels frozen solid in mud, duck with feet frozen in ice which moments earlier had been water, and of horsemen frozen to their saddles. There are also tragic stories about men who lost their lives from the extreme cold and suffered bankruptcy as a result of the loss of their livestock.

On the day of the sudden change Lincoln was in Vandalia, Illinois, in the State House, serving as a Whig legislator. On this day, on Lincoln's motion, a bill for the establishment of a new county to be formed out of Sangamon, was referred to a select committee composed of Wilson of Sangamon, Richardson of Schuyler and himself. Apparently the sudden change of temperature on December 20, 1836, caused Lincoln no discomfort.

ant, wiser; and all better, and happier together."

Fragment, (July 1, 1854?)

"Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights."

Washington, Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861

3. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

"Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another; but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Washington, March 21, 1864

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us . . . The hired laborer of yesterday, labors on his own account to-day; and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow."

Cincinnati, Fragment, (Sept. 17, 1859?)

4. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

"It is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else."

New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860

"Men who are industrious, and sober, and honest in the pursuit of their own interests should after a while accumulate capital, and after that should be allowed to enjoy it in peace."

Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859

5. You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.

"If they (industrious, sober and honest men) should choose when they have accumulated it (capital) to use it to save themselves from actual labor and hire other people to labor for them is right."

Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859

6. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

"No country can sustain, in idleness, more than a small percentage of its numbers."

Milwaukee, Sept. 30, 1859

"Universal idleness would speedily result in universal ruin."

Springfield, Dec. 1, 1847

"You do not work much, merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of uselessly wasting time, is the whole difficulty."

Letter to John D. Johnston, Dec. 24, 1848

7. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior . . . and unite as one people throughout this land."

Chicago, July 10, 1858

8. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

"An individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest and next, no one left to borrow from—so must it be with a government."

Whig Circular, March 4, 1843

9. You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

"That each of you may have through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence."

Washington, Aug. 22, 1864

"We must inquire what it is that has given us so much prosperity . . . This cause is that every man can make himself."

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 27, 1856

10. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

"The legitimate object of government is 'to do for the people what needs to be done, but which they can not, by individual effort, do at all, or do so well, for themselves.'"

Fragment, (July 1, 1854?)

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY—1961

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 2 Masterson Road, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Richard F. Lufkin, 45 Milk Street, Boston, 9, Mass.; Wayne C. Temple, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; William H. Townsend, 310 First National Bank Bldg., Lexington 3, Ky.; and Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

SCRIPPS, JOHN LOCKE

1961-26

Life of/Abraham Lincoln/by/John Locke Scripps/
Edited/with Introduction and Notes by/Roy P. Basler
and Lloyd A. Dunlap/(Lincoln profile)/Indiana Univer-
sity Press/Bloomington.

Book, boards and cloth, 5½" x 8¼", 192 pp., n. i., price \$7.95.

DONALD, DAVID

1961-27

Lincoln/Reconsidered/by/David Donald/Essays on the
Civil War Era/(device)/Vintage Books/A Division of
Random House/New York.

Book, paperback, 4½" x 7¼", xi p., 250 pp., xxii p. First Vintage
Edition, January, 1961. Price \$1.25.

NATHAN, ADELE GUTMAN

1961-28

Lincoln's America/by Adele Gutman Nathan/Sketch
of covered wagon enroute)/Publishers Grosset & Dun-
lap New York.

Book, boards, 8¾" x 10", 93 pp., illus., price \$2.50. Juvenile.

MEARNS, DAVID CHAMBERS

1961-29

Largely/Lincoln/by/David Chambers Mearns/Introduc-
tion by/Earl Schenck Miers/St. Martin's Press/New York.

Book, cloth & boards, 6¼" x 9½", xi p., 227 pp., Price \$6.00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

1961-30

A Commemoration of/Lincoln's Worship/at St. John's
Church/on February 24, 1861/This Service reproduces
and honors the first act of President-Elect Abraham
Lincoln/upon his arrival in Washington, one hundred
years ago, for his First Inauguration/The Church of
the Presidents/Morning Prayer, February 26, 1961,
Eleven o'clock.

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", (8) pp., illus.

BLOCH AND COMPANY

1961-31

News of This Week/100 Years Ago/1861/New York
Tribune, Friday, February 15, 1861/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 5½" x 8½", (4) pp. Reprint of newspaper articles
of Lincoln, the President Elect leaving Springfield and his trip
enroute. Published by Bloch and Company, Ten Ten Euclid Building,
Cleveland 15, Ohio.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1961-32

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Summer 1961/
Vol. 63, No. 2/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to
historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the
Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in
American/Education.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 53-108 pp., illus.

TEMPLE, WAYNE C.

1961-33

Loafing with Lincoln/by Wayne C. Temple/(Caption
title).

Pamphlet, paper, 7" x 10", 8 pp., illus. Reprint from Lincoln Herald,
Summer, 1961. Limited to 250 copies.

FRANK, JOHN P.

1961-34

John P. Frank/Lincoln as a Lawyer/(gavel)/University
of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1961.

Book, cloth, 6¼" x 9¼", x p., 190 pp., price \$4.75.

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT

1961-35

J. G. Holland's/Life of/Abraham Lincoln/Paperback
Library, Inc./New York.

Book, paperback, 4" x 7", 447 pp. Gold Edition, Paperback Library
GB-109. Price 75c.

MONTGOMERY, J. WILLARD

1961-36

Resuscitation/of/President Lincoln/J. Willard Mont-
gomery, M.D., El Paso, Texas/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 76-78 pp. Reprinted from the Journal of
the American Medical Association, April 8, 1961, Vol. 176, pp. 76-78
pp. Copyright 1961 by American Medical Association.

SANG, PHILIP D.

1961-37

Letters of/Mary Todd Lincoln/Owned by/Mr. and Mrs.
Philip D. Sang/This brochure distributed/on the occasion
of the presentation of/"Mary Todd Lincoln—Tragic Por-
trait"/By James Thomas Hickey/ . . . /For the wives of
the officers and members/of the Board of Directors/of
the International Association/of Ice Cream Manufacturers/
Thursday, October 26, 1961/ Washington, D. C./(Cover
title).

Pamphlet, paper, 6" x 9", (27) pp. Reprinted from the Journal of
the Rutgers University Library, Vol. XXIV, Number 2, April 1961.

SEGAL, CHARLES M.

1961-38

Conversations/with Lincoln/Compiled, Edited and An-
notated/by Charles M. Segal/(device)/G. P. Putnam's
Sons/New York.

Book, cloth, 5½" x 8½", 448 pp., fr., price \$6.75.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN P.

1961-39

Lincoln's/New Salem/By Benjamin P. Thomas/Draw-
ings by Romaine Proctor/(new and revised edition)/(de-
vice)/Americana House/Chicago: MCMLXI.

Book stiff boards, 5¼" x 7¾", xiv p., 166 pp., v p., price \$2.95.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN P.

1961-39a

Same as above.

Paperbound edition, price \$1.00.

TIPPLE, JOHN

1961-40

A. Lincoln/Jefferson Davis/The House Divided/by/John
Tipple/Los Angeles State College of Arts and Sciences/
Howard Allen, Incorporated(device)/Cleveland.

Book, cloth, 8¾" x 5¾", 186 pp. Howard Allen, Inc., Publishers, P. O.
Box No. 1810, Cleveland 6, Ohio, price \$3.25.

TIPPLE, JOHN

1961-40a

Same as above.

Paperbound edition, price \$1.95.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1961-41

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Fall 1961*Vol. 63. No.
3/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/re-
search in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and
to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Educa-
tion.

Pamphlet, flexible board, 7" x 10", 111-172 pp., illus.

TURNER, JUSTIN G.

1961-42

Lincoln and the Lost Ledger/Edited by Justin G. Turner.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 111-118 pp., illus. Reprint from
Lincoln Herald, Fall, 1961.

YAMANUSHI, TOSHIKO

1961-43

Kodomo no Denko Monogatari/Lincoln/(Biographical
Tales for Children—Lincoln)/by Toshiko Yamanushi/
Published January, 1961, 2nd printing by Poplar-sha,
Tokyo.

Book, boards & cloth, 6" x 8½", 177 pp., illus. Printed in the Japanese
language.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION

1961-44

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life
Foundation/Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published
each month by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Com-
pany, Fort Wayne/Indiana/Number 1475, January 1961
—Number 1480, June, 1961.

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1475, Schuyler Col-
fax—Lincoln Lecturer . . . ; 1476, Thomas Lincoln's Corner Cup-
boards . . . ; 1477, Chronicle Junior . . . ; 1478, "Within the
last 12 hours this city has been the scene of the most terrible
tragedies . . ."; 1479, The Bleakley & Montgomery Ledgers; 1480,
Oliver P. Morton, Lincoln's Irritating Goad. . .

Own a piece of **ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FARM**

**You can own a valuable portion
of our American heritage for only \$5.00**

The equivalent of one square inch undivided interest in Abraham Lincoln's farm property — the real estate owned for the longest time in the actual name of the Sixteenth President of the United States.

You receive a legal, recordable deed to a portion of the "Forgotten Farm" of the Lincoln family's Goose Nest Prairie Farm in Coles County, Illinois. Plus instructions for actually registering and recording your deed.

Also included is authentication of Abraham Lincoln's ownership, a history of the "Forgotten Farm" and an attractive gift envelope suitable for re-mailing. Order today . . . order several as gifts for family, friends, associates, clients and customers.

Call our Toll Free Reservation Service number: 800/447-4470 or, in Illinois, 800/322-4226. Or save C.O.D. charges and send coupon.



**Abraham Lincoln
Land & Cattle Company, Inc.**

P. O. BOX 1776, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705

Please send _____ Lincoln Farm Deeds at \$5.00 each. (Send check or money order only . . . void where prohibited.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



*Al: - 1
Coles County,
Illinois*

Abraham Lincoln Land & Cattle Company, Inc.

P. O. Box 1776 • Springfield, Illinois 62705 • 217-753-4005

August 11, 1976

Dear Lincoln Heritage Trail Member:

This is your invitation to put your name on a piece of history.

For just \$5.00 you can own a souvenir deed to the equivalent of one square inch of Abraham Lincoln's farm in Coles County, Illinois.

It looks official, and is. It is the genuine article. A legal recordable deed, plus matching printed history of this historic land. They make an attractive framed pair for any office, den, rec room, library. Each deed is individually numbered and can be personalized with your name. . . or the name of someone you want to gift it to; comes with its' own decorative re-mailing envelope, registration instructions and notarized document from the Coles County Clerk and Recorder authenticating Lincoln ownership.

Walk in Lincoln's footsteps. Just \$5.00 gets you a deed to his property and access to his farm. Mail the attached coupon today!

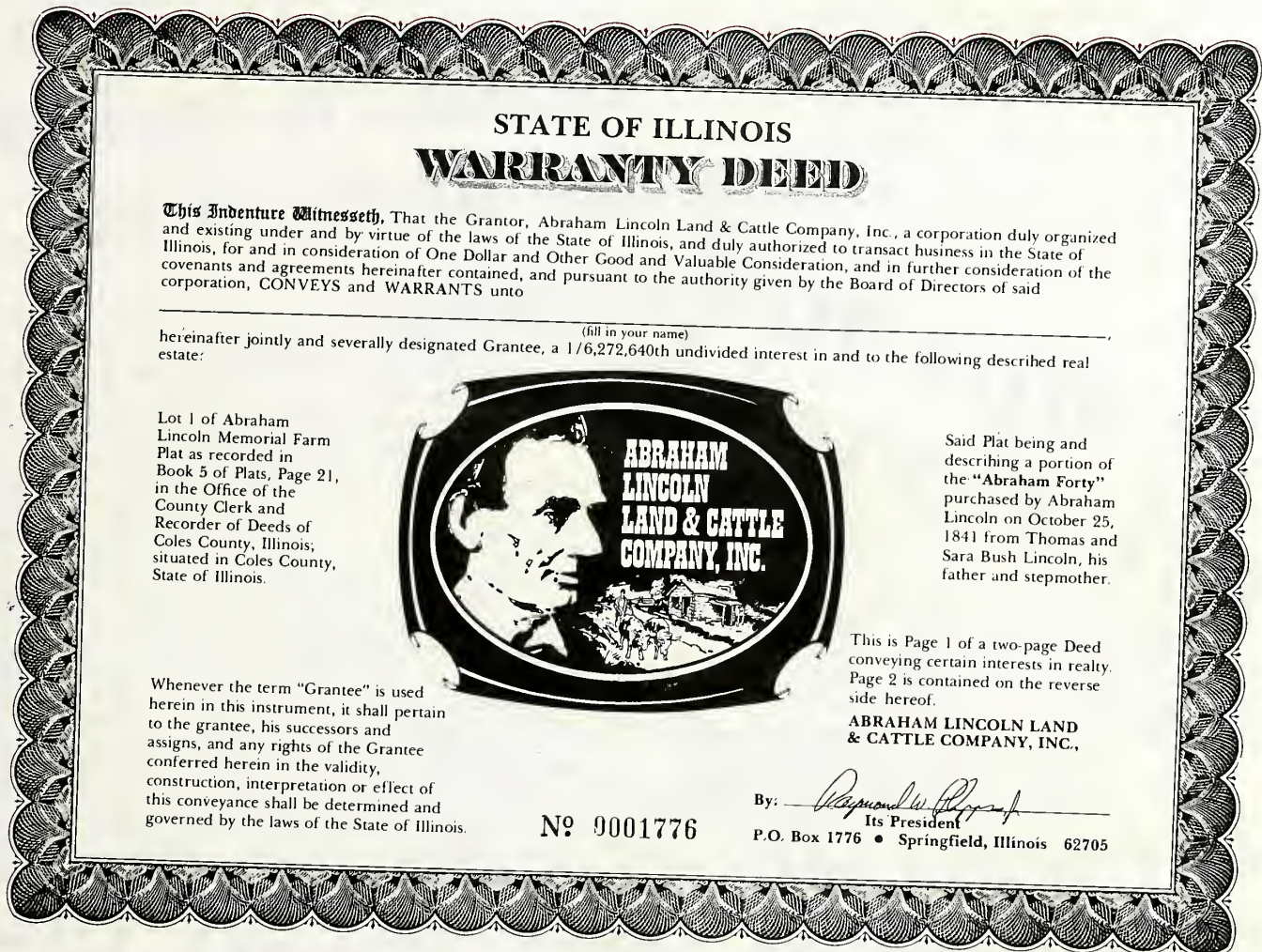
Sincerely,

Raymond W. Phipps
President

RWP/bcp
Encl.

P. S. Dealer inquiries invited.

DEALERS and RETAILERS ... Cash in on this Bonanza!



Actual legal, recordable deed, measures 8½" x 11". Printed on parchment-like paper in sepia ink, it is suitable for framing. Included in the gift-envelope is a matching history of the farm and a notarized affidavit verifying the authenticity of Abraham Lincoln's ownership of the property. The deeds are individually numbered and may be personalized, thus making them unique, one-of-a-kind gifts.

Retail \$5.00

Packed 100 to a carton
Weight per carton, 13 lbs.
F.O.B. Springfield, Illinois

**Abraham Lincoln
Land & Cattle Company, Inc.**

P. O. Box 1776
Springfield, Illinois 62705
Phone: 217-753-4005 / 753-8162

These HEADLINES - plus international radio and television news broadcasts...

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, August 22, 1976

At \$5 a square inch

The land of Lincoln— it may be worth billion

By Carol Oppenheim

AS A PIECE of farmland good enough to produce 50 bushels of soybeans an acre, it's worth about \$125,000.

As a bit of memorabilia in this year of the Bicentennial, when almost anything is a potential gold mine, the land is perhaps worth more than \$1 billion.

So if people can make a few pet rocks, Raymond Phipps, who owns the farm Abraham Lincoln ever owned.

PHIPPS is selling the deed to one square inch of the farm, eight miles from Springfield, Ill., for \$5 each. He paid \$5 an acre. He paid \$5 an acre. He paid \$5 an acre.

HONG KONG Lincoln's farm

Springfield, Aug. 24. Abraham Lincoln's farm is for sale — one square inch at a time. Mr. Raymond Phipps, the present owner is selling deeds to one square inch of the 34-acre property — the only farm Lincoln ever owned — US\$5 each (about HK\$25).

tain 213,269,769-square-inch parcels. Phipps said that so far he has sold only 10,000 deeds. Asked how many more he has, he replied, "More than 10,000." Asked when the next printing will be, he replied, "Whenever I can get the printing done."

The deeds are being sold in Springfield, where Phipps lives. He is a man in a real estate business.

By ROBERT KIECKHEFER CHARLESTON, Ill. (UPI) — If the federal government can make a multimillion-dollar deal out of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield home, Raymond W. Phipps figures he can make a few bucks out of the only farm Lincoln ever owned.

So Phipps, who has owned the farm for 20 years, is selling it.

He's charging \$5 an acre.

Lincoln paid \$5 an acre.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE PAID \$5 AN ACRE

Abe Lincoln's Farmland For Sale: \$5 a Square Inch

CHARLESTON, Ill. (UPI)—If the federal government can make a multimillion-dollar deal out of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield home, Raymond W. Phipps figures he can make a few bucks out of the only farm Lincoln ever owned.

Coles County Courthouse, "It's a souvenir item to hang on the wall, but each person is allowed to have one. Anyone who has access to it. It is strictly only by the common law."

Old Lincoln Farm Sells For \$5 An Inch



Lincoln's farm being sold, inch by inch, to the people

it's down to 34 acres because the state took six for the adjacent Lincoln Log Cabin Park. The 34 acres of Lincoln's farm contains 213,269,769 square-inch parcels. At \$5 each, that totals to \$1,066,348,845.

Tourists coming through the area should stop off at gift shops in home and they're going to make a farm on the land, at kind of stuff, things the way mid-1800s. a fun project."

(LINCOLN) FOR SALE: ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FARM CAN BUY ONE INCH OF IT. SPRINGFIELD AREA GIFT SHOPS ARE AREA FARM FOR FIVE-DOLLARS A SQUARE INCH. FORMER PRESIDENT'S FARM, RAY PHIPPS SAYS IF YOU BUY ONE INCH FOR FIVE-DOLLARS GETS A LEGAL RIGHT TO VISIT THE PROPERTY.

For sale: Lincoln farm

20 Part I—Sun., August 22, 1976

Los Angeles Times

Globe-Democrat

...produced these **ORDERS** from coast to coast and around the world!

Dear Sir

I listened to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and heard your interview today and since I am very interested in the Lincoln with the investm



MR. RAYMOND PHIPPS
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DEAR MR. PHIPPS:

THE SUNDAY PH
SELLING OF ABRA
AT \$5 PER SG
seedling 86 (61
to buy one of
Recordable de

A GREAT IDE

SENT

M. DAV
468-A
SENECA



Thank you
times in the
I would like to
one share of a
idea for improving
Early Heritage
Purchasing Great
1930, many
like to buy
each

After seeing in
Tribune, I
3 seeds - I

I would like to have

10 application forms, as I plan
on giving these as Christmas
presents
I am very interested in
purchasing some square inches
of the Abraham Lincoln Farm
think it is a terrific idea of
... can hardly wait until
and thank you for sh

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND A 500 MONEY ORDER

PLUS A SELF ADDRESSED AND STAMP

PLEASE SEND ME ONE DEED TO

Aug. 23, 1910

ROYAL YORK

100 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M
Telephone 416-368-2511 Telex 02-2288

Dear Sir:
I happened to hear your radio
interview regarding the recent
acquisition of some Abraham Lincoln
farm land. You have a brilliant
idea in you. One inch parcels of
land in individual

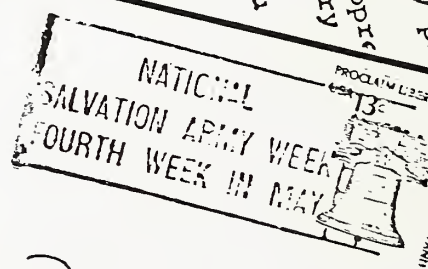
Mr. Raymond
article on
farm to
my life

DEAR SIR:
ENCLOSED FIND A CHECK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5.00.
PLEASE SEND A DEED FOR ONE SQUARE INCH OF LAND
ON THE LINCOLN FARM TO:

[Redacted]
BREMERTON,
WASHINGTON 98310

THANK YOU. I THINK YOUR IDEA IS GREAT - THIS IS
A BIRTHDAY GIFT TO MY SON-IN-LAW.

PORTLAND, ORE. 97201



Mr. Raymond Phipps
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Mr. Phipps:
Your appearance today on the news segment
today's Show on Channel 12, Montgomery, Alabama
most interesting.
My husband, mother and I have just returned
to Hodgenville, Kentucky, and Lincoln
a visit to his mother. This visit
Indiana, where we visited the Lincoln ground
naturally, we came away with a small
collection of Lincolniana.

For further details, please clip and mail this,
postage free postcard today!

concerning sale of
with of Lincoln's farm.

Dear Mr. Phipps,

Have just

New Zealand Herald about your selling portion
Abraham Lincoln farm. I am most interested
one of these portions and am enclosing the

and
having
e get them
ring with us
Clinton, Pa.

article in the local

Phipps :

In our Toronto Star
The Lincoln's farm is of
as I have been a collector
the past 30 years and
I will find a cheque for
enclosed, payment for 5 s
Farm as promised.
... all fine sq. in.

Ray Phipps
Lincoln Land

Own a piece of
**ABRAHAM
LINCOLN'S
FARM**

LEGAL RECORDABLE DEED

\$5

PACKAGE INCLUDES

- Legal Recordable Deed
- Document authenticating Abraham Lincoln ownership
- History of Abraham Lincoln's "Forgotten Farm"

Yes, Mr. Phipps...

I would like more information

about the Abraham Lincoln farmland. Please send me a ~~sample deed~~

~~package and~~ price list.

Name _____ Title _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

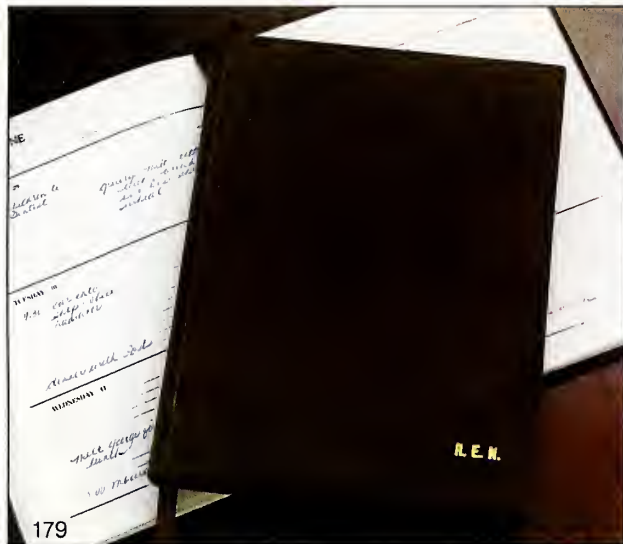
ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND & CATTLE CO.
P. O. BOX 1776
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705



FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 2260
SPRINGFIELD, IL



178



179

178

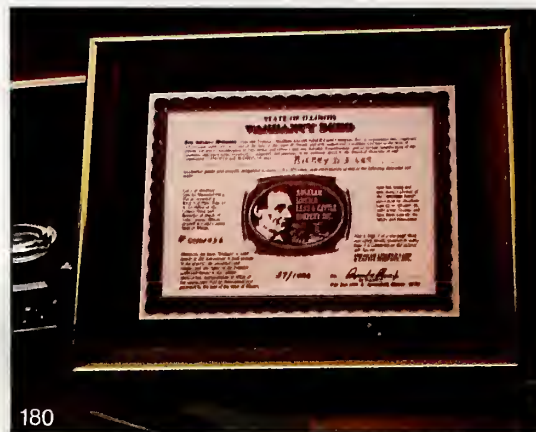
The acclaimed Webster's New World Dictionary, in an exclusive leather bound and gold stamped edition, complete with slip cover for easy storage. An elegant addition to your library. 75.00 (1.65). From Stationery.

179

The N-M Agenda. Ultrasuede® bound organizer contains looseleaf pages for planning, appointments, telephone numbers and addresses, personal and family data, journal space. Ginger color, stamped with three initials (specify and allow 4 weeks). 9½ x 7¼". 45.00 (1.65). Stationery.

40

Neiman-Marcus Christmas
Book, 1977.



180



181



182

FOR LINCOLN BUFFS

180,181

Permanent replicas of documented paper deeds to one square inch of Lincoln's "Forgotten Farm". Your deed is recorded with the Coles County, Illinois State Clerk, and will be sent with a certificate of authentication and a history of the forty "lost" acres. 180. Framed marble deed, 100.00 (2.60). 181. Copper deed in leather case, 300.00 (4.35). N-M exclusives. Stationery.

182

Numbered and signed, limited edition volumes of Abraham Lincoln's poetry. Only 300 are available. Compiled by Paul M. Angle. 15.00 (1.20). Stationery.

*Lincoln's Favorite
Poetry!*

Neiman-Marcus catalog

Be sure to order the gift listed on the next page!

JACKIE BACON
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER

Coles County • Charleston, Illinois 61920

September 25, 1984

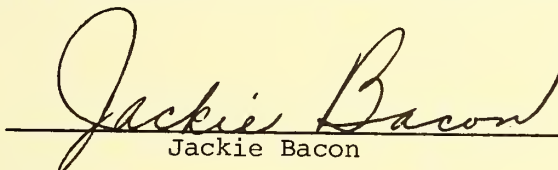
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Lot A, described in the A. LINCOLN LAND OFFICE COMPANY warranty deed is a part of the A. Lincoln Land Plat, filed on March 7, 1984, has Document Number 459596 and is recorded in volume 623 on page 135 in the Coles County Recorder's Office.

This Lot A is a part of a farm referred to locally as the "Abraham 40" of the Lincoln Goose Nest family farm.

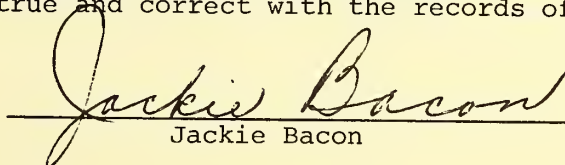
The "Abraham 40" was for many years owned by Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln's ownership of this farm is verifiable through title records contained in the Recorder's Office of Coles County.

The "Abraham 40" is immediately east of the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park in Coles County. This park features a reproduction of the Lincoln family farm house.

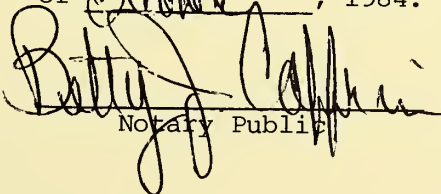

Jackie Bacon

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS.
COUNTY OF COLES)

JACKIE BACON, being first duly sworn, states that she is the duly elected Coles County, Illinois Recorder of Charleston, Illinois and that she has read the above statement by her subscribed and that she is familiar with the contents thereof and same are true and correct with the records of her office.


Jackie Bacon

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN TO
before me this 4th day
of October, 1984.


Notary Public



State of Illinois

WARRANTY DEED

Abraham Lincoln's Farm

This Indenture Witnesseth, That the Grantor, A. Lincoln Land Office Company, a North Dakota general partnership, for and in consideration of One Dollar and Other Good and Valuable Consideration, and in further consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, Conveys and Warrants unto

(New owner's name)

hereinafter jointly and severally designated Grantee, a 1/6,272,640th undivided interest in and to the following described real estate:



No 109244

Lot A of the A. Lincoln Land Plat as recorded as document No. 459596, Vol. 623 page 135 in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Deeds Of Coles County, Illinois; situated in Coles County, State of Illinois.

Said Plat being and describing a portion of the "Abraham Forty" purchased by Abraham Lincoln on October 25, 1841 from Thomas and Sara Bush Lincoln, his father and stepmother.

This is Page 1 of a two-page Deed conveying certain interests in realty. Page 2 is contained on the reverse side hereof.

A. Lincoln

A. LINCOLN LAND OFFICE COMPANY

By: Martin E. O'Connor
 Martin E. O'Connor, A Partner
 P.O. Box 1507 • Springfield, Illinois 62705

REGISTER YOUR DEED with the
 ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL FARM FOUNDATION
 P.O. BOX 1776, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705

By sending this form along with \$1.00 to the above address

You may legally record this Deed by mailing it to the Office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Deeds of Coles County, Charleston, Illinois. The present minimum statutory fee for recording this instrument with one name is \$5.00, plus \$1.00 for each additional name. See the reverse side of your deed.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

TO ORDER MORE DEEDS

For additional deeds for friends, family, business associates, gifts, etc., fill in the information below and mail to:

A. LINCOLN LAND OFFICE COMPANY
P.O. BOX 1507, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705

Send: Lincoln Farm Deeds @ \$5.00 each (Send check or money order only;
void where prohibited)

To: _____
(fill in your name)

Address: _____
(street address or P.O. Box, city, state, zip)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ _____

This Space Reserved for Recorder of Deeds, Coles County, Illinois.

Document No. _____ Filed and Recorded _____

VOL. _____ PAGE _____

Recorder.

The present minimum statutory fee for recording this instrument with one name is \$5.00, plus \$1.00 for each additional name.
If you are recording your deed, fee, and self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Coles County Recorder of Deeds
Post Office Box 207
Charlton, Illinois 61830
Your deed, with the recording data, will be returned.

Whenever the term "Grantee" is used herein in this instrument, it shall pertain to the grantee, his successors and assigns, and any rights of the Grantee conferred herein in the validity, construction, interpretation or effect of this conveyance shall be determined and governed by the laws of the State of Illinois.

The Grantee hereby covenants and agrees, as a further consideration for this conveyance, that the following terms, restrictions and conditions shall be applicable to the above-described property and shall be binding upon said Grantee and that the said terms, restrictions and conditions are as follows:

No improvement shall be built or erected upon the land by the Grantee, either of a permanent or temporary nature. Grantee will, at all times, observe any and all local laws and ordinances applicable to said premises. Grantee shall not permit any nuisance, either public or private, to exist on said property. In the event all or any portion of the above-described real property shall be sold, taken or conveyed in any way whatsoever as the result of any eminent domain proceeding, the proceeds received therefrom shall be paid forthwith to a nonprofit charitable organization or association. Grantee hereby expressly waives his right to have the above-described property partitioned and expressly waives all rights as against any co-tenant or any possessory rights in and to the property conveyed herein granted or conferred by the law of the State of Illinois or by Paragraph 4 of An Act to Revise the Law in Relation to Joint Rights and Obligations (Approved June 30, 1919, L. 1919, p. 635), enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, as amended now and from time to time. Grantee expressly waives his right to extract or claim ownership of any and all minerals and oil deposits found existing on said premises, and the same are expressly Grantee. Said Grantee hereby expressly waives the presentment of a title opinion or title policy from the Grantor. Grantee acknowledges and agrees that the total liability on the part of the Grantor for any imperfection in the title to the above parcel or for any breach of warranty contained herein is and shall be no more than the consideration paid for this conveyance. This conveyance is made subject to all existing easements and right-of-way upon the property.

THE GRANTEE WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN OR BE ENTITLED TO OR HAVE ANY RIGHT IN AND TO ANY RENTS OR PROFITS DERIVED FROM THE USE OR DISPOSITION OF THE LAND. GRANTEE AGREES AND ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THIS CONVEYANCE WAS NOT OFFERED BY THE GRANTOR NOR WAS THE CONVEYANCE ACCEPTED BY THE GRANTEE AS AN INVESTMENT OR A SECURITY.

The Grantor agrees to pay or cause to be paid all taxes and assessments which may be levied hereafter upon this property. Any provisions of this conveyance or the terms, restrictions and conditions thereof prohibited by the law shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition without invalidating the remaining provisions of this conveyance.

The purchaser of the Warranty Deed above is hereby authorized as agent of the Grantor for the sole and limited purpose of effectuating the conveyance of the interest being conveyed herein to insert his name or the name of a nominee as Grantee in said Deed. Unless the purchaser inserts his name or the name of a nominee in accordance with the authorization referred to immediately herein-above, the conveyance of the interest referred to herein will be ineffectual.

This Deed is made, executed and delivered in pursuance of a resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the General Partners of said partnership held on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 1984.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Grantor has caused its seal to be hereto affixed and has caused its name to be signed to these presents by one of its partners this _____ day of _____, 1984.

This transfer of title is exempt from real estate transfer tax under Section 4(e) of "An Act in relation to a tax on the privilege of transferring title to real estate, providing the basis for the imposition thereof, and making on appropriation in connection therewith", (Approved July 17, 1967, L. 1967, p. 1716) as enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, in that the actual consideration for said transfer of title is less than \$100.00.

By: Martin E. O'Connor
Martin E. O'Connor, A Partner

About the Property

Although the rights conveyed by the Deed are limited as provided for in said Deed, including a limitation upon the right of possession, the Grantee has access to the whole acre, and it is available for inspection by the Grantee. The property is adjacent to the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park and is at the southern terminal of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway and is located approximately ten miles north of the intersection of State Route 130 and Interstate Route 70 near Greenuap, Illinois and is located approximately ten miles southeast of the intersection of State Route 16 and Interstate Route 57 near Mattoon, Illinois.

Lot A consists of one acre in the A. Lincoln Land Plat. Since there are 6,272,640 square inches in an acre, your undivided interest may be regarded as being equivalent to one square inch of the one acre tract in which you have an undivided interest (tenancy in common).

The conveyance contained on the Deed is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Land Sales act under Regulations promulgated by the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (24 cfr, §1710.13). The purchaser is advised that the purchase price for this conveyance must be in an amount of money which is less than \$100.00. Do not pay more.

History of Abraham Lincoln's Forgotten Farm

Although Abraham Lincoln owned other properties in his lifetime, only one of them—to the best of my knowledge—was ever farmed by his father, Thomas Lincoln. This was the "Abraham Forty," or the Abraham Lincoln "Forgotten Farm." This identical property eventually proved to be the only real estate owned for the longest period of time in the actual name of the Sixteenth President of the United States. The forty-acre parcel was purchased from the Government in 1837 by John Davis Johnston, stepson of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas. Thomas Lincoln bought it from Johnston in 1840 for \$50. When Thomas found himself in financial difficulties less than a year later, his dutiful son, Abraham, bought the forty acres for \$200, allowing his father and stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, lifetime estate. Thomas Lincoln died in 1851 and Abraham resisted efforts by Johnston to sell the Abraham Forty (for Johnston's benefit), holding fast to his promise to provide for the widow. The property remained in Abraham Lincoln's name even after his assassination in 1865 because the deed clearly reserved this parcel for the personal use of his parents. Sarah Lincoln lived until 1869, whereupon her grandson, John J. Hall, continued to farm the land along with his own adjacent acres. Finally, in 1888, Hall secured title to the Abraham Forty by reason of undisputed "possession for more than twenty years."

Ancestors of the present owners purchased the property in 1914. By then it was the "Forgotten Farm" of Abraham Lincoln. The Abraham Forty is still being farmed.

*The Abraham Forty is legally described as the Northeast
Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-one (21)
in Township Eleven (11) North, Range Nine (9) East of the
Third Principal Meridian
Located approx. 8 miles
south of Charleston, Illinois*

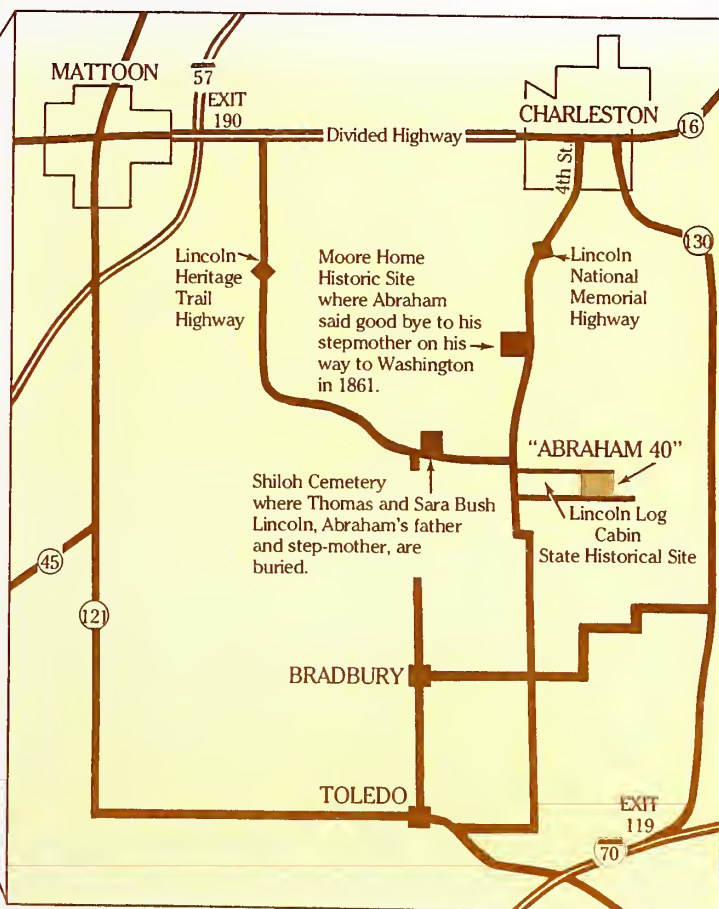


Wayne C. Temple, Ph.D., F.R.S.A.
Noted Lincoln Historian
Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION



The "Abraham 40" is eight miles south of Charleston, the county seat of Coles County. The site is easy to visit since it is minutes from the interstate highway system.



Land sale to include Abe's acres

By JEFFREY RAYMOND
H&R Mattoon Bureau Chief

CHARLESTON — Not even the Abraham Lincoln family land is immune from foreclosures.

On Jan. 26, at 11:45 a.m. in the Mattoon City Hall, land once in the historic president's family will be sold. The current landlord failed to meet the terms of the mortgage, which is held by the Farm Credit Bank of St. Louis.

Raymond W. Phipps of Springfield, who signed the \$80,600 mortgage in August 1975, is being forced to sell the land in a foreclosure. His attorney, Thomas R. Appleton, confirmed that at least part of the 125 acres being foreclosed was once owned by the Lincoln family.

Appleton said a tenant farmer, Charles W. "Bill" Walker, worked the land and paid off the bank from Phipps' share of the crops. But like many other farmers and farmland owners, Phipps fell victim to high interest rates and poor crop yields.

"That's a function of interest rates and bad crop years," Appleton said.

Phipps could not be reached Monday.

The land is eight miles south of Charleston next to the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park. Park Manager Tom Vance said Abraham Lincoln and Tom Lincoln, Abraham's father, owned 120 acres of land.

Vance said the younger Lincoln bought 40 acres from his father and then let him farm it as a financial favor.

It is not certain if all or just some of Abraham Lincoln's land held by Phipps is involved in the foreclosure.

The foreclosure notice was filed a year and a half ago in Coles County circuit court. A legal battle ensued, but last month Phipps dropped his challenge, thus paving the way for the sale.

Decatur Herald & Review

P. 1, Tues. 1-10-1989

Foreclosed farmland includes parcel once owned by Lincoln

CHARLESTON (AP) — In this time of high interest rates and poor crop yields, foreclosure is a concern throughout the land of Lincoln — and recently struck farmland once actually owned by Abraham Lincoln and his father.

A parcel of farmland — part of which was once owned by the nation's 16th president — is in foreclosure and Raymond Phipps of Springfield must sell the 125 acres he bought near this central Illinois town and Lincoln Log Cabin State Park.

Lincoln and his father, Tom Lincoln, owned 120 acres of land in the area, said state park manager Tom Vance.

The boundaries of the original Lincoln farm are not clear, but at least some of it is included on the foreclosed site, said Phipps' lawyer, Thomas Appleton.

Phipps signed an \$80,600 mortgage in August 1975 for the land. A tenant farmer worked the acreage, paying off the bank from Phipps' share of the crops.

Like many farmland owners, Phipps fell victim to high interest rates and poor crop yields, Appleton said.

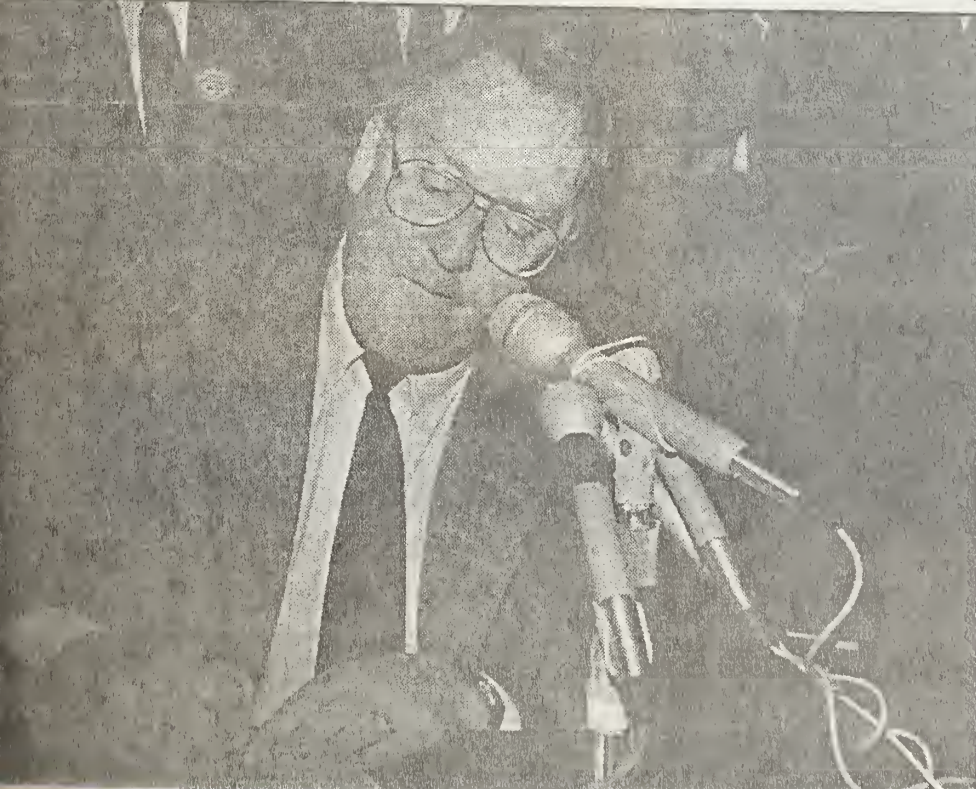
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Lincoln Log Cabin

Illinois
Historic
Preservation
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Lincoln Log Cabin

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Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site

Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, south of Charleston, Illinois, was the last home of Abraham Lincoln's father and step-mother, Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln. Today, the 86 acre site includes a pavilion and shaded picnic areas as well as the reconstructed Lincoln Cabin and surrounding 1840's living historical farm.

Thomas Lincoln

Thomas Lincoln was born in Virginia in 1778, and migrated with his family to Kentucky when he was only four years old. In 1806, he married Nancy Hanks and three years later, she gave birth to a son, Abraham, who was to become the 16th President of the United States. In 1816, the Lincolns moved to southern Indiana where Nancy Lincoln died from the "milk sickness" two years later. Thomas then married a widow, Sarah Bush Johnston and they lived in Indiana until 1830. That year, the threat of another "milk sick" epidemic and the promise of good lands in Illinois, prompted them to sell their holdings and set out for Illinois and a fresh start.

The Lincoln's first home in Illinois was a small farm southwest of Decatur which is now Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park. After a miserable winter marooned in a crude cabin by six feet of snow, Thomas Lincoln started back to Indiana in the spring of 1831. En route, he stopped in Coles County where he was persuaded to settle and give Illinois another chance. The family lived on three farms in the county before purchasing the Goose-nest Prairie Farm, which is now Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, in 1840.

Cabin Reconstructed

The log house which originally housed the Lincolns was purchased by a group of promoters and sent to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892. Afterwards, it was put in storage and even-

tually disappeared. In 1929, the State acquired the site and accurately reconstructed the cabin on its original site using existing photographs and affidavits. Both rooms of the cabin were furnished with furniture and artifacts of the Thomas Lincoln period, although none are known to have belonged to the Lincolns.

A Living Farm

In 1975, work began on reconstructing an 1840s farm around the Lincoln cabin. A garden, orchard and crops were planted utilizing plant varieties found in the 19th century, and livestock typical of the period have been added. The large log barn was moved to the site in 1981 from the vicinity of Giant City State Park in southern Illinois, where it was built by the Vancil family in the mid-19th century. The smoke house, corn crib, well, and root cellar are modern reconstructions based on what was typically found on an 1840s farm. The well and root cellar are original from the ground down.

Construction is currently underway adding a yankee farmstead to the site. The house, kitchen building, log barn, and smoke house, built by Stephen Sargent in the 1840s, are being moved to the site and restored to provide regional, social and economic contrasts with the Southern Upland culture of the Lincolns.

The Lincoln's and Their Farm

The Lincoln's life at Goosenest Prairie was probably typical of most subsistence farm families in central Illinois in the 1840s. Using a combination of age-old hand tools and daily drudgery, they raised corn, oats and wheat. Livestock on the farm included hogs, sheep, milk cows, horses and such barnyard fowl as chickens and geese. Pork, potatoes and cornbread were the staples in their diet and these were supplemented with wild game, orchard produce, and garden vegetables when in season.

Being Southerners, the Lincolns preferred log houses to the Yankee's frame houses, and their double-room, "saddle-bag" style cabin was a common house style back in Kentucky. Such a "spacious" home was necessary to accommodate the approximately 18 people living there in 1845. These included, besides Thomas and Sarah, Sarah's son John D. Johnston, his wife Mary and their six children; and Sarah's daughter Matilda, her husband Squire Hall and their six children.



John J. Hall and family, ca. 1883.

Little is known of Squire and it is assumed that he was somewhat quiet and hard-working. Sometime during the 1840s, he purchased a farm about a mile south of the Lincolns and moved his family there. John Johnston, on the other hand, was somewhat of an idler who was always coming up with "get-rich-quick" schemes that never worked. He has been called the "Beau Brummel" of Goose-nest Prairie as he usually sported the fanciest and most expensive clothes he could find. Thomas Lincoln, or Uncle Tommy as he was affectionately called by his neighbors, was a hard-working man of modest means who had a kind heart and usually a good story or two. His periodic financial difficulties usually stemmed from his participation in

one of his step-son's schemes. In April and again in November of 1845, for example, the county constable attempted to sell some of Thomas Lincoln's cows at auction to satisfy an unpaid debt. His neighbors, however, refused to bid on them and the sale was unsuccessful.

Thomas Lincoln died at Goosenest Praire in 1851, and was buried in the Shiloh Cemetery about a mile west of his farm. Sarah Lincoln died at the farm in 1869 and was buried next to her husband. In 1851, the ownership of the farm passed to Sarah's grandson, John J. Hall, who lived here until the cabin was moved to Chicago in 1892.

Interpretive Programming

Interpretive programming is conducted at the Lincoln Farm during the summer months and on selected weekends during the spring and fall. Most of the people you will meet on the Lincoln Farm are volunteers who have been trained to bring the story of rural Illinois in 1845 to life. This is done through "living history" and "first-person, role-playing" interpretation.



Living History

Living History brings the past alive by re-creating the farming and household activities of the 1840s. Men work in the fields and care for livestock. Women garden, prepare meals, wash clothes and spin wool. Children help with chores and play period games.

First Person, Role-Playing

First person, role-playing goes one step further and incorporates the feelings, attitudes and concerns of the historic people involved. It combines living history and theatrics with each volunteer assuming the role of an original member of the Lincoln family or a nearby neighbor, and speaking to visitors from the viewpoint of that character.

Essentially you will be entering the year 1845 and will be visiting with people who are living during that year. Ask questions and find out about their lives here, but remember, they don't know about anything that happened after 1845. Any 20th century questions that you may have can be asked at the visitor center or the site office.

For More Information

If you have any questions concerning site programs and operations write to Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, R.R. 1, Box 175, Lerna, Illinois 62440, or call 217-345-6489.

Lincoln Log Cabin is administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. It is open 8:30 a.m. — dusk throughout the year, and the Lincoln Cabin is open 9 a.m.—5 p.m. all year except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days.

Groups of 25 or more should obtain advanced permission to enter the site: groups of minors must have adequate adult supervision. All pets must be leashed.



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701

FOR INFORMATION ON HISTORIC SITES IN ILLINOIS, CONTACT THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY, OLD STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701.

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HOUSE NEAR FARMINGTON, ILLINOIS, IN WHICH THOMAS LINCOLN LIVED, AND WHERE HE DIED IN 1861

Walt. 50



THOMAS LINCOLN'S HOME IN ILLINOIS.

Built by Thomas Lincoln in 1831, on Goose Neck Prairie, Coles County, Illinois. It
The cabin was occupied until 1891, when it was bought by the Lincoln Log Cabin Assn.
at the World's Fair in 1893.

